

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	1—7	We are here, old and new.	
Opening Address.		Our Alumni	10—11
“English Jack.”		Exchanges	12
Editorials.	8—9	Personals.....	13
Salutation.		Locals.....	14—15
Opening.		Magazine Notes.....	16
Building School-houses.			

SEPTEMBER, 1890

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary<➤

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

➤TENNIS, . CRICKET, . FOOT . BALL, <➤
BOATING . and . BASE . BALL

OUTFITTERS

SPECIAL DISCOUNT———o

TO COLLEGE STUDENTS



Fire Arms.

Sporting Goods.

Fishing Tackle.

E. K. TRYON, Jr., & Co.,

10 & 12 North Sixth Street, Philada., Pa.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

Succesors to L. P. Peters & Sons,

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes. Ice Cream and Water Ices.<➤

☛Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖ The • Muhlenberg. ❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

378.748
M952W
1890-91
C.2

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1890.

No. 1.



OPENING ADDRESS.

REV. H. H. BRUNING, D. D.

Gentlemen ; The Faculty and Students of
Muhlenberg College ; Friends and Brethren :

Accept my regards and sincere congratulations, in which the visiting friends will heartily join. You begin to-day a new collegiate session, a year of hard brain-work, of strenuous effort to win laurels. To argue from the past, it shall be a year of successes, of encouraging progress in your chosen walk. May the dear *Alma Mater* keep even pace with you, in material prosperity, to the increase of efficiency and usefulness.

It is a pleasure for us all, your guests, to meet with you here to-day. I esteem it a privilege and a distinction to have the floor by invitation of your honored president. It might be embarrassing to stand before so select and critical an audience ; but with colleagues in learning a student ought ever to feel at home. Surely five years spent in college halls, the last as post-graduate, twenty years in an instructor's chair, and, including part of these last, thirty years in the pulpit, should enable one to say something instructive and of sufficient interest to keep you awake, learned as you are.

It is a little embarrassing to speak here

now, because the subject which forces itself on me demands more profound and philosophic treatment than the time permits, and because my burden is such that it will hardly find acceptance with you all.

The subject is :—Moral Courage, its Province in College Life. The burden will appear in the application.

A few words of definition seem needful in advance. Courage has its name from the heart. We say indifferently that a man has the heart or the courage to do a great work. It seems at first sight an easy matter to define the term, but experience tells us that courage differs from courage in kind as well as in degree.

Lowest of all is the courage of despair, as in the deer at bay. It stands and fights only because it cannot run away. Be careful here not to confound this kind with the courage that stakes its life to escape a worse fate, as when a frightened woman struggles with a ruffian to save her honor—a trait that deserves a better name.

A second variety may be called mob courage. It follows a leader and grows with increase of numbers. It delights in violence and rapine. At sight of an officer's star it easily yields to panicky fear.

There is further a brute courage, instinctive in man and beast. It is marked in the carnivora that take their prey alive. In men it is selfish, brutal, bloody. The Alexanders, Cesars and Napoleons of history furnish examples.

Better than this is the courage loyal, which defends the right, the fireside, its country. It quails not before odds. It did service at

Bunker Hill and at the pass of Thermopylae. Washington, the father of our country, had it.

Men reckless of danger may have such heart by nature, but it can be cultivated too. The timid may grow strong and fearless; the craven a hero. He who sees the risk, and steels his heart to stand, makes the better soldier. Have you read of the German lieutenant who was twitted by a brother officer because he trembled when the first bullets whistled by? His answer was logical and clever, "If you were half as much afraid as I, you would desert."

This true courage is specifically a masculine virtue, though sometimes found in the gentler sex. Our fair sisters are gifted rather with fortitude, or the patient endurance of evil when it comes. This suggests the thought that is for man, so for courage, it is not good to be alone. It should have a "helpmeet." It ought to be mated with fortitude. When these two stand united they form a happy combination, which, if rightly directed to high and noble ends, constitutes Moral Courage.

Our noblest Exemplar of this pure and sublime, bifold characteristic is Jesus Christ, the perfect Man, the God-Man, who united in His own sacred person all the virtues of both the sexes as they come forth from the Maker's hand. Without shrinking He engaged in that awful conflict with Satan. He feared not to enter Jerusalem when it had become the den of Pharisees. See what courage! In Gethsemane and on Calvary he endured agonies untold, uttering no complaint, submissively confiding His spirit to the Father. See what fortitude!

The life of Jesus is set before us as a model. We are to be like Him. So then we should be morally courageous, as He was. It is possible; for His apostles imitated Him, and they were weak as we, with passions strong as ours. Yet they dared and suffered for Jesus' sake when they had received the Spirit of God.

What now of moral courage in the Col-

lege; and first as it concerns the Faculty? For the sake of illustration let us begin lower down, at the district school. A delicate maid of scarce seventeen summers, but armed with a diploma and a teachers' certificate, asks for a "situation." She is placed as mistress over rude boys and unmannerly girls whose parents are fain to be rid of the charge. She must control these restless spirits, or fail in her profession. She must train them to "behave," and inspire them with a love for letters. Reports of her conduct are carried home daily, and the directors hear them at second hand from the parents. O the weary toil, the vexations, the insults, the headaches! Is she not a heroine, this little maid, to do and bear so much?

In higher grades the young miss is not available, because she could not endure the strain. First we find women of larger experience; then higher up still men are employed, because they are strong. In the College we reach the highest stage; for in schools for specialists students are thrown on their own responsibility, as men; but in the College we have to deal with youth just blooming into manhood, when the fear of the rod is no more, and self respect has not reached its development. Did you ever think, you who were never engaged in such work, what it means to instruct and control young men in their teens? These gentlemen of the Faculty have undertaken that difficult task. "Professors" we call them, as if they professed themselves apt to teach and able to govern. The board of directors, wise and prudent men, believing such putative professions, chose these able men for the office. The success of their labors proves the wisdom of their choice. But O the heavy responsibilities, the cares, the disappointments, the ingratitude, the petty persecutions, the slanders, the insomnia, the heartaches they have endured—and all for you young men, students, and for the esteemed alumni, your predecessors here! There may have been sport in this for you, but it meant prema-

ture old age and a shortening of days to them. Did you ever consider the effect of a lampoon like the one issued hence last year? The authors may have found it witty, and sweet to their taste; but there was death in that cup. My best respects to the professors! They have exhibited a moral courage under difficulties and amid danger, which you young men will do well to respect.

If you ask concerning the presidency; that is too high for me. I cannot attain to it. How can a man have the courage to accept and the executive ability to maintain a position fraught with such manifold, delicate, perplexing and laborious duties? You must ask the president himself.—Much depends on the loyal and faithful cooperation of professors and students.

How shall the student exhibit his moral courage, which we presume he possesses? There are various lines of duty in which it may properly display itself. A young man must have a good share of it, especially if he lives in the country, only to declare himself for the Gospel ministry or indeed for any learned profession. Many will whisper, "Is he capable?" Some perchance will say aloud, "He is not fit," who can bear it?

When he comes to College he finds two codes of manners and morals. There is one standard set up by authority; the other rests on the unwritten law accepted by students. Which shall he choose as norm of his conduct? If the one, he breaks with the Faculty; if the other, he makes himself unpopular, perhaps "impossible," as they say in German; for student law in sternness cries with the laws of the Medes and Persians. Moral Courage must attain a high degree to side always with the Faculty in matters of justice and truth.

Moral courage comes into play when a youth sticks to his studies though summoned to take part in games, pastimes or wild night adventures. By a refusal he exposes himself to the odium of his fellows, and he suffers, for his faithfulness; but conscience will tell him he has chosen the right. Like

things may be said also of those who are tempted to neglect their daily devotions and the services of God's holy house.

One provision of the students' code deserves commendation. They tell no tales. This rule may be strained too far by withholding information necessary for the preservation of the well-being, the fair name or the property of College or even of individuals; but the principle is correct. Do not blab. The eavesdropper and talebearer is a snake in the grass.

Now the way is cleared to present my burden. My burden to you young gentlemen, students of Muhlenberg College, is this! *When you do any wrong, touching the discipline or other interest of the College, confess your fault to one of the Faculty.*

A bold demand this, some will think. You may question whether it evinces moral courage or presumption in the speaker. It may evoke a smile of contempt, or even decided dissent. I pray you, do not dismiss the thought with a sneer. The demand is made in good faith, from knowledge, and with a sincere desire to serve both you and the College. You know the maxim, "An honest confession is good for the soul." It is founded on reason and Scripture. Wise men everywhere approve it. Such a course will arm you against temptation. If you fall, it will help you to rise again. It will save you and your instructors time and strength for the work before you, and will tend to advance you in your studies. If all will act in concert on this principle your College must soon take the foremost rank. You will then be very proud to say, "I studied at Muhlenberg." Every sound and experienced educator must and will admit the feasibility, the propriety and the advisability of your according this demand. The question is only, Have the students of Muhlenberg College the moral courage to do it?

But is not this after all merely a romantic, extravagant and Utopian scheme? Two examples will show. Years ago St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., had nine professors.

To one of these, a young man, who had a chair in the department of languages, the president said, "I have a favor to ask of you. You are a professor, it is true; but I am concerned for a class of preparatorians. Will you take charge of them an hour each day in physics and elocution?" The boys were over sixty in number, from eleven to thirteen years of age, mostly day scholars from Baltimore City. They were gymnasts, these hopeful scions of well to do families, wont to ascend the parental roof by the rainspouts and pelt the neighbors' cats. Sons of Mars they were, very Romans in military ardor. When it happened they rode unattended to or from College in the horse cars, they threw open the gates of Janus and let loose the dogs of war. The boy-dwellers along the road were in this case the Carthaginians; so the war was carried into Africa. Missiles were hurled till the the air was thick, to the hurt of heads and windows. These bright students came to the class room. The professor made a brief speech to this effect: "Young gentlemen, it shall be my aim to make this the best class in the building. To accomplish this two things only are necessary, preparation and attention." A vote was taken. All agreed to do their part. Of course the promise was soon forgotten. "Who did that?" asked the professor. After a little delay the culprit, surprised, arose. "Please be seated" said the professor, and now he exclaimed that the only penalty to be exacted for disorder was an open, manly confession. If any refused they should be dismissed from the class. One day two, who were trifling, were caught in the act. When the usual question was asked, "Who made the noise?", they declined to own up. They were sent out with the message. "Tell the president, I do not want you here." To overcome the boys' feebleness and indistinctness of utterance the instructor caused them to read aloud in his room while he sat in the portico without. Only twice was he obliged to go to the room to correct some slight disturbance; after that all went

smoothly. At the end of eight months the president visited the class room and said, "Professor, I have something pleasant to tell you, and the boys will be glad to hear it. Last night the faculty met, (sorry you could not be present), and after discussion by unanimous verdict it was settled that this is the best class in the house." The scapegraces had the moral courage to inform on themselves and they won the palm.

Long after this same professor founded a seminary for young ladies in a city of Pennsylvania, with students ranging from 12 to 24 years of age. There he adopted the same method of control using no demerits, only merits, no detention or other punishment except this, they must confess their faults of omission and commission, or leave the school in disgrace. The results are extremely gratifying. Frequently for a whole week at a time the daily record for all the girls was "perfect" in scholarship, attendance and deportment. Several times an equally favorable report could be made for a full month. One class accomplished the difficult feat of passing a thorough examination in Loomis' Analytical Geometry and Calculus, just at a time too when the corresponding class in a college for men, near by, had thrown up the study of these branches, because "They are too hard to learn." The public exhibitions of this school were crowded with intelligent, cultured auditors, many of whom came from distant cities. The young ladies had the moral courage to tell their faults, and they obtained the reward of merit.

Those were practical tests of the method, and they prove its excellence. I know whereof I affirm, for these are leaves from my own experience.

Now, gentlemen, the work you begin to-day is worthy of your most zealous and pains-taking effort, and our College deserves your highest admiration. These halls have become noted for scholastic triumphs rather than for exploits at base-ball, for oratorical contests than for aristocratic pretensions, for solid progress in learning than for equip-

ments. Have the moral courage then to make your College great and yet, greater, till it eclipse every other institution of its kind in these United States. Students be frank; be faithful. Confess your faults without reserve. That will work a mighty revolution for the good of all concerned.

The Church which founded this College is praying for you. The citizens of Allentown are proud to own you as theirs. Friends of education every where bid you, "Good Cheer." A cloud of unseen witnesses hold you in full survey. The God of all knowledge and wisdom smiles approvingly upon you, young truth-seekers. He will bless you in your work. Only be brave to do His good pleasure. Can your heart be faint with all these helps and encouragements? Be strong then, and quit you like men. Put your hands to the plow, and let not your eyes turn back. Make your friends glad and your enemies ashamed.

As the land of Phocis to the ancient Greek so is this Southeastern corner of our commonwealth to Pennsylvanians of noble German blood. These lowlands are sacred ground, fit to be exalted by fame till they tower a new Parnassus. On the south side stands our Delphi (call it Philadelphia) and its oracle on Mount Airy. Greater is it by far than that of Apollo, because it speaks the everlasting truth, the words of the omniscient God. Here flows the Lehigh River, crystal bright, better than a puny brook from the Castalian fountain; even as the stream of knowledge now flows broader and deeper than of yore. This edifice is our Corycion cavern. Though built of prosy brick it much excels its prototype, because it admits more light, a better, purer light from Heaven. In this artificial grotto no fabled muses dwell, but men instruct you here, men of parts, versed in philosophy, science and letters. More than this, one greater than Pan presides, the glorious All-in-All, guiding His disciples in search for truth, and guarding their spirit with His good spirit of holiness and wisdom.

Pardon the fancy—but remember you are making history too, as they did in Greece. Will you make it worthy to be inscribed on monuments of brass? Shall it be remembered to the end of time? Then labor with might and main. Make good use of your Godgiven talent. Run as if you would win. Be courageous, morally courageous, always, in every trial of your mettle, brave to act and strong to endure. Strive till you conquer.

I bid you Godspeed. The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds, through Christ Jesus, unto everlasting life.

"ENGLISH JACK."

A DOG-EARED LEAF FROM THE BOOK OF
HUMAN LIFE.

BY C. E. W. '84.

'Jack' was a chance acquaintance of the road. We met on a murky August morning of the summer just elapsed. The impression left upon me by his individuality might be likened to the sudden discovery of a rare old wood-cut in a portfolio of modern etchings. Just as the intense lights and shades, the strong, hard lines and the prevailing tone of crudity speak, in the one case, of an earlier century, so the rough, unpolished edges of 'Jack's' character proclaimed him a type of man altogether unconventional—a waif, in fact, from a by-gone age, left high and dry upon the strand of latter-day civilization. For one who loves the antique and the odd, whether in art, architecture, nature or humanity, a surprise of this sort has a peculiar charm. Pleading such fondness as my excuse for craving the reader's indulgence, I dedicate these lines to the memory of 'English Jack.'

Two of us (both Muhlenberg boys, and companions in many an outing) were tramping through the White Mountain Notch, en-route from the Willey House to Fabyan's. We had barely emerged from the narrowest

part of the pass, through the majestic 'Gate' formed by the close conjunction of Mts. Willey and Webster, when an odd-looking sign-board close by the road attracted our attention. Upon it, in bold characters, were the words: "The House that Jack Built." Half expecting to find a huge rock, or, perhaps, pile of rocks, in structure resembling a house, we entered the foot path indicated by the board. Scarcely had we gotten well within the woods when our mistake became apparent. Instead of some grand or curious phenomenon, bearing the impress of Dame Nature's handiwork, a rude log cabin, set down among the trees, proved to be the object of our search. This, then, was the 'House', and before its open door, awaiting our approach, stood the presiding genius of the place—the veritable 'Jack' who had built the house. The situation dawned upon us in a moment. Although somewhat abashed, retreat was out of the question; so we marched bravely on, apparently intent upon a sociable morning call. While collecting our thoughts for the impending interview, two very live side issues temporarily diverted our attention from the central subject. A large and deep-voiced dog suddenly hurled himself at us from one side of the path, fairly straining his chain in his eagerness to greet us; while, at the same instant, an evil-eyed bear, in a pen on the opposite side, rose upon his hind legs and endeavored to embrace us with his one sound forepaw. (Poor fellow! It was the best he could do; a cruel trap had deprived him of its mate). Like "Christian" of old, we pulled ourselves together and kept carefully in the middle of the road. Having passed this animated vestibule, we ventured to greet the lord of the manor in humble, deprecatory fashion, not knowing what further horrors he might have in store for unbidden guests. 'Jack' (for he indeed it was) returned our salutation and then we took to studying one another. We looked at 'Jack' furtively and, at first, half suspiciously. 'Jack' looked at us searchingly, penetratingly, like a man

accustomed to form opinions quickly and finally. And what did we see, each in the other?

He saw in us two typical tourists, such as stream through the Notch the whole summer long, bent upon sight-seeing and recreation. We saw in him, and that at first glance, an odd character, far from commonplace—aye even unique. Upon his bronzed and weather-beaten face were strongly marked the tell-tale lines of incident; those lines which give to any human face, be it old or young, the title to respect and deference—a hard-earned title which nothing else can give. A grisly beard, long and unkempt, covered his massive chest, the crowning glory of a sturdy, close-knit, perfectly-proportioned frame. As he stood erect or moved about before us, clad in a rough woolen shirt, well-worn corduroys and stout brogans, he seemed the incarnation of manly strength. Though far beyond the meridian of life, his quick, cat-like movements, his wide-awake alertness, his intense energy revealed a physical vigor more akin to that of youth. But his eye! It was the remarkable feature of this very remarkable man. Clear, bold, piercing as the eye of an eagle, it seemed to search the very recesses of the heart and read there the secrets one fain would keep from one's own inward gaze. Never shall I forget that keen, cold, merciless eye. It was far worse than either the dog or the bear; there was no escaping it.

After a few conventional remarks 'Jack's' gruff, brusque manner began to soften. Leading the way into the little cabin he bade us be seated, and then settling himself on a low couch in the far corner, lighted his pipe and between the whiffs, in short, incisive sentences, gave us the main facts of his life.

It must be admitted that his mode of expression was far from elegant; his language, in fact, was coarse and, at times even vulgar; worse than all, he was shockingly profane, interlarding his words with the most frightful oaths. Of book-learning he evidently had very little; of the rules of polite society

and even the requirements of common decency he knew still less. His conversation would not look well in print, neither would a self-respecting man care to repeat it *verbatim*. And yet, back of all this there was a shrewd, vigorous, discriminating intellect and a warm, generous, sympathetic, perhaps even a tender heart, which needed only the occasion to call forth its noble impulses. There was intrinsic worth here, marred by a harsh exterior and a forbidding, almost repulsive manner. Though his body was a rough shell, I verily believe that the heart within it was a pearl; for as he narrated, commented and philosophized, the principles brought to light were sound, the motives faultless, the rules of action right and true and good. A philosopher this man was, who had studied human life and Nature—with all their perplexing, many-sided problems—in the concrete and close at hand; not through books and at a distance. Personal experience wide and varied; observation close and critical, combined with plain, clear, persistent thinking had taught him—rude, unlettered though he was—what many a theorizing, book-devouring sage, struggles through a long life in vain to learn, and at last launches out upon the ocean of eternity, tormented by doubts, perplexities and fears—a miserable, pitiful, rudderless wreck.

'Jack's' history, of course, was interesting, highly colored with romance and adventure. An English seaman from early youth, he had served before the mast in three of her Majesty's most tragic wars. Twice had he suffered shipwreck; into the cold, gray eyes of Death he had stared more than once. After long and faithful service, scarred with wounds received in many a gallant fray, he had been honorably discharged, had drifted to America, and seventeen years before took up his residence in this White Mountain wilderness. Here in a snug little cabin of his own construction, he is housed for the remnant of his days, eking out a comfortable existence by dint of hunting, trapping, fishing and trading with the tourists. For the

luxuries of life he cares naught. Its necessities even, in his case, are few and simple. With a roof over his head, food to eat and clothing to wear, he is content.

Would that I had a sketch of his picturesque cabin! Among its details most clearly stamped upon my memory are the woodcuts, lithographs and chromos completely covering the walls and ceiling; the huge wood stove, with a smoking roll of corn bread upon the hearth, baked expressly for the one-armed bear; the cat beneath it, contentedly lapping her milk; along the rafters, strung with true artistic carelessness, rows of birch-bark ornaments and other sylvan knick knacks fashioned by 'Jack's' nimble fingers. It was an "interior" worthy the brush of a Teniers or a Dow.

When at last we rose to go, our now genial host brought out a pitcher of home-brewed beer, of which he bade us drink our fill. "Ye needn't be afraid of it, Cap'n", he said in his bluff, hearty way. "There's no rosin or other pizenous chimecals in that mixture. I made it with my own hands out of roots and barks, and knows just what's in it. Perhaps ye won't believe me, but I drink four quarts of it every day myself, and I'm as strong as any White Mountain hoss. Drink it down, Cap'n, drink it down. What! No more? Not afraid of it, are ye? Well, good bye. Be good to yerselves." And with the pungent strength of 'Jack's' beer warming our very vitals and the ring of his strong words still sounding in our ears, we were soon out upon the road and swinging down the slope.

'Jack's' beer, we found, was like 'Jack' himself: rather hard to take, but when once taken, wonderfully refreshing—yes, actually invigorating. Close your eyes; take a long, strong, determined pull, and down goes the beer. Its vim will lighten many a weary mile. Stop your ears when 'Jack' swears or grows a little vulgar, and the wholesome truths he speaks will take root and spring up to bear fruit pleasant for reflection in after days.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

MARTIN S. HARTING, '91. WILLIAM W. KISTLER, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Ex. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Lit.
U. G. BERTOLET, '92, Per. O. F. BERNHEIM, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92. AUG. M. BROWN, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

C. F. KIEHEL, '91, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

H. E. MOYER, '91, PRES. LEO WISE, '92, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

M. J. BIEBER, '91, PRES. I. H. STETLER, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, MANAGER.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, MANAGER.

EDITORIALS.

WE bow in acknowledgment of our predecessors' introduction, modestly take up the style and scissors and assume the duties and responsibilities which devolve on the editors of a college journal. It is hardly necessary to say that we are neophytes in journalism. In view of which

fact, we kindly request our readers to be a little indulgent, and not too severely criticise our errors and short-comings. Criticism, however, which tends to benefit us and the journal is welcome at all times.

Co-operation is the key which unlocks the door of the hall of success in any enterprise in which a number of individuals are represented. That this Journal and the College whose name it bears should be more prosperous each succeeding year than the preceding, we feel sufficiently confident to assert, is the earnest wish and prayer of each and every alumnus, student and friend of the Institution. Therefore, with the solicitation of your hearty co-operation in a literary and financial way, we let No. 1 of Vol. VIII, of THE MUHLENBERG, go forth to greet its many readers.

ON Thursday morning, Sept. 4, the regular opening exercises of another collegiate year were held in the College Chapel at 10 A. M. The students, alumni, trustees, visiting clergymen and friends of the College filled the Chapel, showing that the College is in a prosperous condition with a bright future before it. The faculty, Rev. W. A. Sadtler and the Rev. Dr. Brunning occupied the chairs in the recess of the Chapel. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. A. Sadtler, of Wilmington, Del., son of the Rev. Dr. Sadtler, ex-president of the College, after which the opening address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Brunning of White Haven, Pa. The address, which was an interlectual feast, appears in this issue. It not only applied to students and professional men, but non-professional men and women as well. Rev. Brunning spent five years at College, twenty years in an instructor's chair, and thirty years, including a part of the latter, in the holy ministry. The audience was quiet and attentive during the time he was speaking, this was encouraging to the speaker and sufficient to say, that his address was highly appreciated.

THAT it is necessary for the State to take charge of education is universally recognized in civilized communities. Its growth depends upon the training of its children. In order to train children school houses are necessary, hence the planning and construction of school houses becomes a very important matter for the architect. It ought to be properly designed, heated and ventilated in order to secure happy, healthy and intelligent children. The great importance of the school as a factor of our civilization has been recognized by W. T. Combstock, at 23 Warren St., New York; who for some time past has been gathering material for a special issue on school houses and their construction.

This special issue will cost fifty cents per copy. Mr. Combstock claims, that during the last few months he has been corresponding with these architects who have given especial attention to school house construction, as well as those educators who have devoted their best years to advancing this great interest, and has thus gathered together a large number of designs for model school buildings, ranging from the smallest district schools to large city schools and institutions, as well as important articles on ventilation, heating, sanitation, construction and other matters relating to this subject so that he will be able to present the most important issue ever offered by any architectural Journal on the subject. It is the intention of the editor to bring out the first number in October. Architects ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to get this journal on Architecture.

WORK, work, work is the inscription on every hand-board pointing towards Minerva's abode. Those monosyllabic words have an unseemly appearance. They are meddlesome fellows. They importune us with double vigor, as soon as the "How d' y' do," "I am glad to see you back again," or "I am happy to make your ac-

quaintance" of opening week is past. They are a set of brawny little imps which do not even yield to the dignity of a Junior. To pass them by unnoticed is impossible, to deviate from the direct path is extremely hazardous, and to dis-regard them is equivalent to non-admittance at the shrine of Mineva's temple. Since their acquaintance must be made, it is by far better to do so *now*. Let, therefore, the words *perseverance* and *patience* be inscribed on our banner, and let time unfold the result.

THE dreamy silence which betokens the sultry days of July and August has vanished. The hustle and bustle of an inhabited building has taken its place. We are here. The sound of familiar voices falls pleasantly on our ears. That of the newcomers is not so familiar, but none the less pleasant. The older students are glad to extend the fraternal hand of good-fellowship to those who wish to link themselves to them and the Institution. They welcome them not with greetings of by-gone days, commonly termed hazing, but by gathering in social conclave and smoking the pipe of peace and friendship with them. The streets and favorite haunts of these wide-awake, and sometimes long awake, creatures called students, bear evidence of their presence. They, in part, supply the different mission schools of this city with teachers. Thus, they aid the people of Allentown and become familiar with some of the practical problems of life, which may confront them after they are here no more. Vacation has slipped away all too quickly for many of us. But, since Father Time is very accurate in counting out our allotted heart-beats, it would do no good to find fault with the old gentleman. We, therefore, cheerfully greeted grim necessity, bade adieu to our friends and relatives and severed the social ties for a span. Whether we shall do well to tarry here, or not depends upon ourselves. Faithful application to the duties which devolve on us will not remain in obscurity.

OUR ALUMNI.

'69. DEATH OF REV. GEORGE D. FOUST.—

The many friends of Rev. George D. Foust, mention of whose serious illness was made a short time ago, will be grieved to learn that he died at North Wales, Montgomery county, last night. He had been in failing health for a long time. His father received a telegram this morning informing him of the sad event.

George Diehl Foust was the eldest son of Prof. John S. P. and the late Elizabeth H. Foust. He was born at Easton August 25, 1846, and was therefore nearly 44 years of age. His parents moved to this city when the subject of this sketch was six years of age. He went to the public schools until he was promoted to the High School, where he was at the head of the class and the youngest pupil. He did not pursue his studies there, but entered Muhlenberg College, where he took a full course and graduated with honors in 1869. This was the second class graduated and consisted of Mr. Foust, Rev. M. J. Kramlich, of Fogelsville, and Rev. Prof. Revere F. Weidner, D. D., of Rock Island, Ill. He then went to Philadelphia, and three years later he graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary, and was ordained at the meeting of the Synod in St. John's Lutheran Church, Easton, and soon after took a small charge in Philadelphia, where he succeeded in building up quite a large congregation, but owing to ill health he left the city and took charge of St. Paul's and Zion's congregations at Smithfield, Monroe county.

He was there six years and preached his farewell sermon in June, 1880, to a large congregation, when he was presented with numerous tokens of esteem and pastor and people parted with the kindest feelings. He then took the charge of the Lutheran congregation at North Wales, where he preached with success until his death. He was married to Miss Mary A. Comly, at Gwynedd, on the 6th of December, 1882.

His wife and two bright little boys, aged 3 and 6, survive.

When a youth he became a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, this city, and was confirmed by Rev. J. F. Fahs. He took an active interest in church and Sunday School work during his residence in Allentown. He was a man of pronounced ability, a fluent talker, ambitious and a hard student. His death following so closely that of his mother, who died on the 4th of April, falls with crushing weight on the members of his family.

The North Wales *Record* in speaking of the death of Rev. George D. Foust, a native of this city, says: The deceased had occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Lutheran Church of this borough as pastor for about ten years, and was an exceedingly useful man in this community—a man of unswerving uprightness and of such eminent force of character as to be able to mingle with the world around without being tainted with it. He left a good impression wherever he went, and his loss to society, and especially to this community, will be severely felt. He was a good man in the true sense of the word, and saint and sinner commended him for his consistency. He has passed to the Great Unknown and yet known world beyond, where a crown of glory awaits him. He will be long remembered as an active, public-spirited citizen, and the *Record* acknowledges his many acts of kindness and good feeling toward this paper. He was secretary of the North Wales School Board, and closely identified with the business interests of the water department.—*Allentown Chronicle and News*.

'69. *The Lutheran* contains a very favorable criticism of Dr. R. F. Weidner's "Studies in the Book. Second Series." It says: "One who wants to study, and merely to read, will find the use of these analyses most profitable in solid, satisfactory and abiding results."

'70. We have received a printed programme of the corner-stone laying exercises of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Milwaukee, of which Rev. W. K. Frick, a graduate of Muhlenberg College of 1870, and a Son-in-law of the late Lewis Klump, is pastor. The event will take place on Sunday afternoon next. Rev. William A. Passavant, Jr., another Son of Muhlenberg, of the class of 1875, will deliver an address. *Chronicle and News*, Sept. 8.

'72. We clip the following from an exchange. KLEPTOMANIAC OR THIEF?—The jury before whom Rev. M. L. Fritch, a Reformed clergyman, of Shillington, Berks county, was tried on the charge of larceny came into court yesterday afternoon in Reading and brought in a verdict of guilty, at the same time recommending him to the mercy of the court. Sentence will probably be imposed to-morrow.

The charge against the defendant was that he stole half a dozen knives in Bard, Reber & Co.'s hardware store in Reading. The defence was that Mr. Fritch was a kleptomaniac, that insanity ran in his family and that he was not responsible for his actions. Medical testimony was introduced to show that his mother, brothers and other near relatives were violently insane and that he was also mentally unbalanced. The jury, it seems, took a different view of the matter. Fritch has been discharged by all his congregations and he no longer performs ministerial duties.

'73. Francis D. Raub, A. M., has been re-elected Principal of the Allentown High School for three years at an increased salary of \$1000 a year.

'74. The prospects are very favorable that Hon. M. C. Henninger, State Senator from Lehigh, will be his own successor.

'85. Wilson K. Mohr, Esq., has associated himself in the insurance business with City Treasurer Seagraves at 541 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

'87. Considering the inclemency of the

weather, a splendid audience assembled in the edifice which has been completed for the use of the congregation of the Trinity Lutheran Church. The former seating capacity has been doubled and a substantial steeple adorns the East side of the building. The Salem Lutheran congregation feels very proud of her daughter, which has heretofore been known as the "Lehman Street Mission," and sent a large delegation to be present at the dedicatory exercises. Four pastors took part in the services. Rev. Dr. Seip and his son, Rev. Frank M. Seip, Rev. B. W. Schmauk and his son Rev. T. E. Schmauk. The new pastor Rev. Frank M. Seip preached an impressive sermon, and all his hearers appreciated the application of the text. "I was glad when they said unto me let us go into the House of the Lord." Rev. Seip won many new friends with his initial sermon and cemented the ties he has already formed. Rev. T. E. Schmauk, in a neat address, briefly recited the history of the Mission and urged the Lutherans of the district for which the new church is intended, to give it their cordial support. He congratulated them upon having secured an earnest, conscientious, painstaking shepherd, and wished them God speed in all their undertakings. Services will next be held on Sunday, September, 28th, at 10 a. m.—*Lebanon News*.

'87. Rev. Dr. G. F. Spieker officiated at a pretty and quiet wedding ceremony last evening at five o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pfeiffer, No. 35 South Fifth street. The parties to the contract were Rev. John W. Richards and Miss Carrie Pfeiffer. Only the nearest relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Richards left during the evening for Sayre, their future home. The groomsmen is a son of Rev. M. H. Richards, of Muhlenberg College, and graduated from the Allentown High School, Muhlenberg College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary. He is pastor of the new Lutheran congregation at Sayre.—*Allentown Chronicle and News*.



—The MUHLENBERG extends to her numerous exchanges the fraternal hand of welcome. With this issue begins our career as editor of the Exchange Department. It is with no undue sense of incompetency that we enter upon the discharge of these our new duties. Yet we shall endeavor to enter it with a docile disposition. We earnestly hope that you will pardon all criticisms that may seem harsh to you and attribute it to our lack of experience. And furthermore, we hope that, in turn, you will not be too lenient with your criticisms—feeling assured that they will be received in the sense they were intended. On this condition we are ready to receive your exchanges and desire them to be as regular in the future as they were in the past.

* * *

—The July number of the *Adelphian* comes to us full of excellent matter, containing valuable information on different current subjects of the day. The poem "An Easter Hymn," gives ample evidence of the author's poetical ability. "Signs of Vacation," under School Notes shows artistic skill in the arrangement and rhythm of the poem.

* * *

—We are grieved to see the mid-summer number of the *Ursinus College Bulletin* come on our editorial table, bearing the sad intelligence, that the angel of death has visited and bereft you of a man who has been the strong right hand and mainstay of Ursinus College for twenty years, President J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., LL. D. We regret the loss of your worthy president and assure you that you have our heartfelt sympathies in this your sad hour of affliction, and in

addition, it is our earnest hope that the position, held so long and so honorably by your worthy departed president, will soon be filled by a successor equally competent and worthy of the position.

* * *

—The *Dickinson Liberal*, published by the Belles Lettres Union Society of Williamsport, Dickinson Seminary, contains a number of literary productions most too short to enable the writers to put forth their best efforts and do justice to themselves. Among the number, however, are a few very excellent essays as, for example, "A Citizen of the World," or according to the author's manner of treating it we might call it "The Unity of Mankind." It is handled in a new and pleasant way.

* * *

—The *Roanoke Collegian* of June contains some exceedingly praiseworthy literary productions. Among the number we would make especial mention of the contest oration, "No Room for the Dead," as regards style and manner of treatment. As we learn that it was the general opinion of those who witnessed the contest, that it was the best ever held at Roanoke, we would still be more pleased to see in your next issue, especially the prize oration, "Columbia Chained," if not more.

* * *

—The *Haverfordian* comes before us in a neat and attractive garb. From the amount of space that the *Haverfordian* devotes to athletic notes, we infer that it takes a deep interest in athletics, and consequently a strong supporter of physical culture which is strongly seconded by us. Because, in order to obtain the greatest mental development, we must exercise our bodies as well as our minds. The literary department contains matter full of information beneficial to the reader; but we think that this department could contain more in proportion to the other departments.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Dr. Seip spent part of his vacation in duties connected with his profession and the institution, and part in visiting Atlantic City, New York, Wilkes-Barre and certain parts of the coal regions.

* * *

* Dr. Richards spent a few pleasant weeks at Niagara Falls and Thousand Isles during his vacation, and the remainder in other minor duties connected with his profession.

* * *

* Dr. Wackermagle passed the warm summer months in a quiet, but industrious way in his study and pastoral duties at Mauch Chunk.

* * *

* Prof. Garber, as usual, visited his old native place, Montgomery County.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman made two botanical trips this summer, and while he spent two very pleasant weeks with his family at Ocean Grove, he was interested in gathering Zoological specimens.

STUDENTS.

* George W. Styer, '93, has entered the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pa.

* * *

* Rick and Yetter, both formerly of Kutztown have become members of Class '93.

* * *

* Merkle, a graduate of K. N. S., has become a member of '92, M. C. He, no doubt, will be a faithful student and a valuable addition.

* * *

* Bieber, '91, a former Editor-in-chief of THE MUHLENBERG was travelling through the West for a New York firm. He returned via Washington.

* * *

* Dieter, '91, was obliged to leave College on account of his health. He was an

earnest and faithful student. We express our heartfelt sympathy to our fellow-student.

* * *

* Beysher, '92, gets the blues twice a week. That 304 girl should use black ink.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, has spent a pleasant vacation in various parts of Nothern Tennessee.

* * *

* Kuntz, '94, and Newton Miller, '95, are the latest additions to the Phi Gamma Delta.

* * *

* Rhoads, '91, son of Dr. T. S. Rhoads, of Boyertown will enter the Medical College at Philadelphia.

* * *

* Sachs, '90, upon being called a "sooner," remarked, he didn't get there as soon as he expected. Be careful this time, Sachs.

* * *

* Lichtenwalner, '93, has become a day student, he thinks there are some special advantages in accompanying the Fem. Sem.

* * *

* Trafford, '92, was engaged in making a chamber-set for his family use. His girl will take charge of it until he has finished his course.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, wishes to inform the students that all Publishing-House letters received here belong to him, even if they are addressed to others.

* * *

* Brunner, '93, son of the Hon. D. B. Brunner of Reading, Pa., has decided to take an extra vacation of two months. He says he's been working too hard in the bottle racket.

* * *

* Olhausen, '93, is at present engaged on the Steamer, Monmouth, North River, Pier 8, New York Harbor, where he will remain part of this year and then return to Allentown to continue his law course.



—Next—The Fair.

—Initiations in all classes.

—The tennis court seems deserted.

—Are you acquainted with the new men ?

* * *

—The states now represented in the college are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Delaware ; Countries ; United States and Germany.

* * *

—A sea-urchin, dissected and mounted by H. S. Neff, a former member of '92, has been lately received by Prof. Bauman, for the zoological collection.

* * *

—'92 has received a new man from Kutztown. We presume Mr. Merkle will be initiated after '92's own original style. She will take her own time about it and do it up right royally.

* * *

—The Sophs have two men, Yetter and Rick, to initiate. We would advise them not to resort to a cellar this time, and also to wait until their additions have been duly matriculated.

* * *

—The Junior Class lost one of its members last June, who expects this year to enter the class in Mechanical Engineering at Lehigh. This is the second man who goes from '92 to Lehigh.

* * *

—The preparatory department has enrolled about thirty-six students. This a good number for an opening. Later on their classes will become larger as the spring term approaches.

—At the regular monthly, meeting of the Missionary Society of the students of the College, held in the Chapel, Messrs. Kistler, '91 ; Richards, '92 ; Kunkel, '93, and Heintz, '94, made the meeting interesting by reading selections appropriate for the occasion.

* * *

—The Freshman class has held its first meeting. The youngsters, when not peeping through keyholes, watching for Sophs, elected the following Officers ; President, George S. Opp ; Vice President, Loos ; Secretary, Wackernagel ; Treasurer, Miller ; Historian, Kline.

* * *

—The Freshies are becoming shaky in the knees. The Sophs have threatened to interfere with their peaceful walks. Fear not, little boys, for '93 has always been noted for its non-collegiate actions. They will blow for a time, but when driven to the wall, will wish themselves on the other side.

* * *

—Rev. George W. Scheidy of Nova Scotia, the alumnus who annually sends five dollars for the advancement of the Zoological collection, gave ten dollars in addition to his usual donation. These kind gifts of Rev. Mr. Scheidy are at Prof. Bauman's discretion who disposes of them in procuring those specimens which enable him to more thoroughly instruct his class in zoology.

* * *

—The Athletic Association has been re-organized for the season of '90, Richards, '92, was elected President ; Bachman, '91, Vice President ; Gieger, '93, Secretary ; Treasurer, Prof. M. H. Richards ; Curators, Heintz, '94, Kline '94, and Sieger, '93. It was decided to drop base ball until next spring. During the fall months an effort will be made to form foot ball teams, with Sachs '91 as manager.

* * *

—Since the graduation of '90, the base-ball *material* has to some extent disappeared. However we hope that it will again

be revived, as this was about the only form of athletics in which our college indulged. Out of the Sophomore and Freshman classes some good material can be had for both foot ball and base ball. These games in a certain way, tend to advertise the college, as all of our games are usually published in the Philadelphia papers.

* * *

—The members of the reading circle organized by Dr. Wackernagle, are very much interested, as well as benefitted, by the exercises as conducted by him. Organizations of this kind ought to be more numerous.

* * *

—Dr. Spieker's class in Hebrew seems to be larger this year than is usually the case. The question that would naturally arise is, what is the reason? Because more members of the Senior Class, comparatively speaking, expect to study for the ministry.

* * *

—The Freshman class considered it rather an unjust act to be tried in the recitation room, while holding a class meeting on Wednesday, the third period. The Sophs enjoyed it immensely, while they manifested by giving their class yell. Ninety-three! Please remember that the Seniors have Hebrew on Wednesdays, the third period.

* * *

—The following compose the Freshman class: Howard F. Barner, Emaus; Preston Delong, Allentown; Max Erdman, Allentown; Ira Erdman, Allentown; M. W. Gross, Allentown; J.W. H. Heintz, Philadelphia; Allen V. Heyl, Allentown; W. U. Kistler, New Tripoli; H. C. Kline, Philadelphia; Fred. W. Kuntz, Conyngham; Luther D. Lazarus, Allentown; Harvey Lichtenwalner, Cetronia; Frank C. Longaker, Schwenksville; G. C. Loos, Philadelphia; S. Opp, Bethlehem; Lewis Repass, Allentown; E. O. Saylor, Seips; Alexander Schimer, Redington; Bridges Stopp, Allentown; M.

L. Trexler, Bernville; Fred Wackernagle, Allentown; E. S. Woodring, Allentown.

* * *

—The Franklin Society held its annual meeting on September 3rd. The following officers were elected: President, Hower, '91; Vice President, Bernheim, '92; Secretary, Dr. Richards; Treasurer, Prof. Garber; Curators, Seneker and Brown, both of '91. The same list of dailies and periodicals were chosen as last year, with the exception of the *New York Press*, which was dropped. The *Chicago Inter-ocean* and *New York Ledger* are to be placed on the table for one month, and at the expiration of that time, if the members wish, they will be added as complements to the already long list of publications. The customary fee was retained, thus making current literature purchasable at a very small fee.

The attention of members of the Reading room is especially called to the *New York Ledger* and *Chicago Inter-ocean*. If you wish these papers, a special meeting will be held and they can be voted in.

* * *

—On Friday evening the 19th, the Senior Class enjoyed themselves quite hugely at the Hotel St. James, in the shape of a banquet given in honor of Wm. P. Sachs, their latest acquisition. The tables were elaborately decorated with those things which delight both the "inner man" and the eye, giving great credit to caterer Smith who had charge of the affair. Mr. M. J. Bieber, of Kutztown, was Master of Ceremonies. The following is a programme of the exercises which took place after leaving the banquet-hall:

Song.....	By the class.
"Welcome"; New Member.....	M. S. Harting.
Response.....	W. P. Sachs.
"Class of '91"	G. S. Butz.
Initiation Songs.....	By the Class.
"Muhlenberg College".....	H. F. J. Seneker.
Songs.....	By the Class.
"Muhlenberg's Faculty".....	E. D. Meixell.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Queen & Co., have resorted to a novel way of bringing the celebrated Johann Faber Lead and Colored Pencils before the public attention. They offer over twenty-six hundred prizes for essays and drawings, which are to be distributed as follows: A principal prize of one hundred dollars, open for competition to any attendant of any public or private Educational Institution in the United States for the best essay on the subject of Johann Faber's Lead and Colored Pencils. This essay to be an exposition of the merits of these pencils, and of the special adaptability of the various grades to the several uses for which they are made. A prize of twenty-five dollars open to any person in the United States for the best drawing made with Johann Faber's Siberian Pencils, illustrating the value of the degrees of hardness and softness of these pencils. The third prize is twenty-five dollars, open to any one in the United States for the best drawing made with Johann Faber's Drawing Sets of Polygrade Pencils. Ten dollars is the prize open for competition to any child in the United States under fourteen years of age, for the best drawing made with Johann Faber's Wax Crayons. A special prize is also offered as compensation to the writers of essays for competition for the hundred dollar prize, when not less than twelve essays are received from one county in one state. In this case the writer of the best essay from that county will be awarded a prize of a complete set of Johann Faber's Drawing Pencils and a set of his Wax Crayons. The above prizes are open to competition until November 1st, and prizes will be awarded and sent December 1st, 1890. Among the things necessary for contestants to remember are, that essays must be plainly written and accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, including county, and when the contestant is an attendant at any educational institution, the name of the institution and the teacher, also that drawings must be signed with full name and have complete address and the kind and degree of the Johann Faber Pencils used in their execution stated. A circular of instructions and hints to intending contestants will be mailed on application to J. G. G., care of Queen & Co., 924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Faber's factories are at the present time the largest in the world, and his pencils have been approved and recommended by such men as Meissonier, Max and Von Piloty, while their most excellent finish, more than sustains the reputation acquired under the unremitting supervision for nearly half a century of Johann Faber.

B. F. Johnson & Co., whose advertisement appears in another column, have recently moved into new and larger quarters, with better facilities for conducting than ever before. Parties wishing employment, or to more fully investigate the opportunities and advantages they offer, would do well to communicate with them promptly.

The *Polytechnic* is the name of a new magazine to be published in Chicago, the initial number of which will be issued next month. Like the London magazine of that name it will be the organ of a Polytechnic Institute, which in this case has been lately started in Chicago, and will be modelled after the famous London institute of similar name, an interesting account of which was given in the *Century* of June. The first number will be largely descriptive of the work of the Institute, especially its Trade Schools, a peculiar feature of which is, that students may earn their expenses while in attendance, and can learn almost any trade. As this promises to solve the vexed apprenticeship question, all Master Associations are warm supporters of the movement. An article on the new Evening Medical College of Chicago is also included in this number. The ladies will be interested in the description of the Cooking, Millinery and Dressmaking schools of the Chicago Polytechnic Institute. Published at the S. E. Corner Madison Street and Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sample copy, 10 cents.

The *Home Manual* is a finely illustrated volume, published by H. J. Smith & Co. This treasury of useful information was prepared by Mrs. John A. Logan, assisted by Professor William Matthews and others, and the result certainly reflects credit upon their efforts. It aims to be "everybody's guide in social, domestic and business life" and there certainly is a good deal to be learned by perusing its pages. Among the various topics touched upon in this volume, some of the most interesting are Etiquette, Beauty, Outdoor Sports, Fancy Work, Business, Teaching, Nursing of Invalids, Home Decorations, and, to borrow a hackneyed phrase, many others too numerous to mention. The style of the writing is very plain, not attempting lofty flights of rhetoric, but imparting the information in such clear and concise language that one grasps the information almost without making an effort. The illustrations form a most attractive feature in the book, since they are new and made expressly for the *Home Manual* at an outlay of several thousand dollars. The binding is of full morocco with gilt edges while the printing is in very clear type, all which combine to form a volume which would be an ornament to any library. Sold only by subscription.

The *Century* for this month is full from beginning to end with useful knowledge and interesting stories. This number sees the end of "The Anglomaniacs," the story whose authorship has been bothering the literary world for so long. One selection from this is worthy of notice: "I like poor old New York they abuse so, because she's a type of our grand country. Where, on the other side, did anybody ever see a throng like this, all the nations pushing forward neck and neck so confident, so eager? And when I think that they can't exhaust us, of course I'm proud." "How California came into the Union," is also an article well worthy of our notice, but to choose an article, superior to all the others, would be difficult.

.. PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ..



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

New and Second Hand College and School Text Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Leather Goods, Gold Pens, &c., &c.,

SHAFFER'S POPULAR BOOK STORE,

33 North Seventh Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

CLAUSER & KEPNER, BOSTON STORE.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Headquarters for Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear, Cuffs, Collars, &c., &c.,

**721 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

For a real good, tony Shave and fashionable Hair Cut, fair and gentlemanly treatment, go to the

AMERICAN TONSORIAL ROOMS,
531 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
A. O. FRANKENFIELD.

DEGREES

Conferred for any profession or calling of distinction to those furnishing evidence of proficiency.

For particulars address, **American College of Arts and Science, Buffalo, N. Y.**

✂Troy·Laundry,✂

Cor. Hall & Court Streets,

CUFFS & COLLARS a specialty.

WANTED

A local Professor in every city and village on the American Continent. For particulars address, **American College of Arts and Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**For Young Writers and Speakers.
"A DECADE OF ORATORY."**

PRICE, CLOTH, \$1.00.

A beautiful and substantial little book containing eleven orations which have been awarded the annual \$100 Kirk prize at Northwestern University—the highest honor in the gift of the institution. *Worth many times its price to young writers and speakers.* Shows what styles of oratory are successful before mature judges. *A study of these orations may bring you prizes or honor in your own school.* Address,

UNIVERSITY PRESS CO., Evanston, Ill.

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes,
LATEST STYLE,
at \$3.50 equal to any \$5.00
Shoe in the market.

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,
→ Fashionable Merchant Tailors, ←
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.

**THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,**
—In the Lehigh Valley.—

We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,**

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,

20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. B. YINGLING,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

—AND—

Genrael Insurance Agent.

Office: 822 Hamilton Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

→ Fire Insurance a specialty. ←

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, &c.,**

737 Hamilton St., ALLENTOWN, PA.

SHIMER & LAUB,
CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

637 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE

MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	17—22	Anti-Student Society.	
Self.		Institute.	
Earnestness.		Freshman Class.	
Training the Will.		The Fair.	
Desertions from the Lutheran Ministry.		Our Alumni	25—26
Stand by your Friends.		Exchanges	27—28
Two Work: Twenty Talk.		Locals.....	29—30
Sodoms in India.		Personals.....	30—31
Editorials.	23—24	Magazine Notes.....	32

OCTOBER, 1890

➤ **Lutherville .. Seminary** ◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

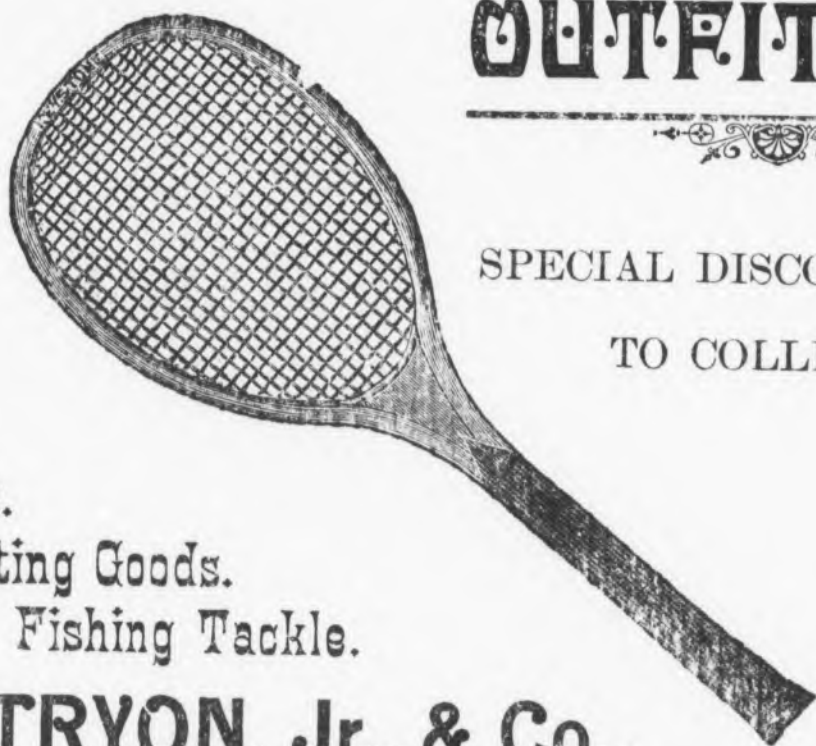
Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

➤ **TENNIS, • CRICKET, • FOOT • BALL,** ◀
BOATING • and • BASE • BALL

OUTFITTERS

SPECIAL DISCOUNT———0

TO COLLEGE STUDENTS



Fire Arms.

Sporting Goods.

Fishing Tackle.

E. K. TRYON, Jr., & Co.,

10 & 12 North Sixth Street, Philada., Pa.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

627 HAMILTON STREET,

— YOU CAN OBTAIN —

➤ **Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.** ◀

☞ Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖ The • Muhlenberg. ❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., OCTOBER, 1890.

No. 2.



SELF.

J. W. HORINE, '89.

Unscientifically speaking, self is self. We don't care a fig what metaphysical spectators and philosophical demonstrators may profess the "individual," the "Ego" to be, i. e. aside from the pleasure we find in their fertility of fancy and ingenuity of analysis. If their minds find in these theories a wholesome nourishment, well and good. The diet is not to our liking. Sufficient for us that we have faith in our individual claims to a distinct consciousness and that we occupy a surrounding field of external influences, making either for or against us. Self is self. Think twice before you pronounce the definition wholly nonsensical.

Every self is a chip of the old block of human nature; or, better, a crooked stick from the hereditary tree of human nature. This tree at first gave promise to be tall and stately, but, by reason of a radical wrench it received before deeply rooted, it grew up dwarfed, twisted and gnarled. From such a cross-grained old parent stem, could you expect the branch to be anything else than knotty and to split otherwise than crooked? Nor is it, nor does it. The stick is of the same wood and sap. It is no small wonder that they who have the shaping of the sticks

into articles of any sort of utility and worth do not grow discouraged.

But we hear of our "worse" and of our "better self." So, then, the stick is not to be utterly condemned. It may serve for other uses than fuel. If it cannot support a tottering throne, it may support a clothes-line at the least. The carver may not be able to convert it into bunches of grapes or antelope heads, yet it may make very tolerable tooth-picks, as tooth-picks go. "Know thyself!" He who runs may read. He who reads may know.

Self is the mouth piece of human nature. Human nature is handed down as invariably as to-day follows yesterday. Its potential meanness is appalling. Its potential goodness, when not impulsive, is sublime.

Self, as it expresses human nature in one aspect is centripetal, not centrifugal. It is a center of gravity toward which fall all influences from without. These new relations are taken up by self, critically examined and decided upon. If advantageous, they are reserved and appropriated. If of no use they are "unselfishly" discarded. This is the potential meanness, the monarchical rule of supreme selfishness. It has but one letter, "I," but one number, 1. It has a new multiplication table of its own, one times one is one.

But there is another aspect of human nature as seen through self. It is the *ability* of self-denial, of self-sacrifice. This is the potential goodness. It is a rule of the beautiful Queen of Charity, crowned with the approval of conscience. It is exercised only after conscious decision and by deliberate choice. Acting sporadically, by impulse, it loses all quality of desert.

Instance the Pharisee and the Publican of the Scriptures. The Pharisee, "I! I! I!"; the Publican, "woe is me! woe is me!" Both spake their very self. Both revealed their human nature; yet the poles of the earth and the conduct of these two men for distance! The Pharisee works a rich embroidery upon his baseless cobweb. The Publican all unwittingly calls attention to the cobweb upon his rich embroidery. The Levite and the good Samaritan of the same sacred narrative illustrate the point to a nicety. You say this bright side of human nature is accidental? Grafted or not, it draws its sap from the same mother root.

Self-seeking is the fruit of pride, that ugly excrecence, which, first a blotch upon the face of our affairs, becomes at length a wart on our very soul. Self-denial has its springs in humility. The heart is softened and the avenues to its sympathy opened. This is the heart that beats responsive to the divine touch and is known by its works—the works of what cynical philosophers and novelists deny to our day—the works of a *disinterested charity*.

EARNESTNESS.

BY C. E. S.

It is plain that earnestness is not an inherent quality of the human mind. It is true, we often speak of a man as being earnest in the tone of his voice, in the movement of his limbs, in the violence of his gestures, in the resolutions of his look and manner. But every intelligent person knows that such expressions are figurative and refer to a certain force of the moral man, which shows itself in these vehement demonstrations. In such cases the organs of the body become the instruments by means of which high thoughts, noble aspirations, heroic resolutions find utterance, and arrest the attention of the careless and the thoughtless. So Octavio, at the close of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, when he glanced toward heaven, said more than he could have uttered in any speech.

These outward manifestations imply the presence within the soul of a quality which we call earnestness. Does this quality then belong to human intellect as an essential element in its nature? To know, to judge, to analyze, to classify, to reason, to discover unknown truths,—these are the chief offices which the understanding performs. In the discharge of these a man may be more or less earnest, but the driving power to unremitting exercise, and to unflagging zeal, does not come from the cool judgment or from logical reasoning.

Earnestness implies some strong motive as the power that impels the soul toward some supposed good which is not in present possession. It is, therefore, a moral quality more than an intellectual one. Let us illustrate this point by a familiar example.

Was it the cold conclusion of the intellect that excited Columbus to propose his voyage to Ferdinand and Isabella, that stimulated his application for money and ships, that kept him on his course, in face of a mutinous crew and a stormy sea, that made him brave the jealousy and spite of enemies who combined to rob him of his merited glory? By no means; but an earnest desire, not so much to enlarge the dominions of the Spanish rulers, as to christianize and save the souls of the New World.

What, then, is implied in earnestness? As preliminary to its exercise there must be the knowledge more or less dear, of some end to be gained, which is supposed to be a great good in itself. But the mere knowledge of this will not animate the soul with this quality. Our emotional nature must be excited; our desires aroused to aspire after the possession of some great good. These two given, namely: the knowledge of some noble end and the aspiration of the soul toward it, and there is room for the exercise of earnestness.

There are various kinds of good, and earnestness will be modified by the particular object which the human mind may have in view.

This quality may be exemplified on a grand scale. During the Middle Ages, the Christian nations of Europe combined to wrestle the Holy Land from the grasp of the Mohammedans. What a sight this must have been! The most powerful kings, with their nobles and subjects, at the head of immense armies, traversing Europe, subduing winds and waves, overcoming the fierce heat of the East, battling down the impious Saracen! The superficial observer may be tempted to say that this mighty labor was for naught; but trusty historians assure us that the earnestness of the Crusaders gave a turn to the current of society that was felt for hundreds of years after their bodies were mouldering in the dust.

But if our theme may be illustrated in a grand way, and by grand examples, it finds in the achievements of individuals that which not only sets forth its true nature, but beautifies and adorns it.

The poor widow bravely battling against the adversities of life, whilst giving to her half-starved infant the last crumb in the house; the pale, emaciated seamstress, who wears out her eyes in the attempt to earn a living; the worn out washer-woman who stands by the tub, that she may make up for what a drunken husband recklessly squanders; the poor, but deserving lad who energetically pushes on his way over almost insurmountable obstacles to the goal of his ambition;—these are but a few illustrations of the manner in which our theme is exemplified by those whose obscure station in life, hides from the public eye the intense earnestness that animates their souls.

We need an earnest nature to make us truly indifferent to self, to accomplish noble object and fulfill a high destiny.

There is nothing that has been praised or abused more than liberty.

Those who live to be a century old are generally most remarkable for nothing else.

To be a successful fool, a man must be more wise than foolish.—*Uncle Esek.*

TRAINING THE WILL.

BY M. J. B., '91.

Man is a free agent. All his actions result from motives, choice, and freedom of putting forth volitions. We never perform an action unless we have a motive for doing so. The nature of the action depends upon the motive. We are actuated either by what is agreeable or what is right—desire or a sense of duty may predominate. What can be expected of a human being whose passions partake of the nature of mere animal instincts? Of one whose mental life consists only of propensities and gratification? Or even of one who is merely desirous of self-aggrandizement and praise without any regard for the feelings of others? On the other hand, how noble are the actions of one who, inspired by a lofty sense of duty and right, rises above all desires of self, and obeys the promptings of his better nature. If such motives would actuate all, man's actions would always be noble. Desire, however, impels us one way; duty, another. Which shall prevail? We are privileged to choose for ourselves, and our actions result from such choice. In this, we are led, to a great extent by circumstances, by the character already formed, and by our native propensities. We never will without exercising choice. Though circumstances influence us, we can choose to do or not to do a certain thing, though punishment or even death may be the only alternative. When motives of right, and desire of personal happiness and comfort clash, it requires a strong heart and trained will to decide the better way. This decision is the executive act of the mind—the volition.

When the motives or inducements to action have been considered, and the choice has been made, it still remains to put forth the volition or the act will not be performed; this may or may not happen; if it does, *we will*. This done, the body does the work obedient to the call and command of the soul. The action is performed and can never be

recalled. It is recorded on the pages of our history, either as an action worthy of man's exalted position or a stain marring the beauty of everything else. Since so much depends on an act of the will, how necessary to the happiness of every one is it, that we are actuated by the proper motives and decide conscientiously what to do.

It is often said that a person addicted to bad habits yields to temptation on account of a weak will. Do not such persons *will* to do the wrong? Their will is weak toward the right, but strong toward the wrong. It may, however, be said that a person who is not strong enough to do right is weak indeed. Strength of will admits of two distinct classifications: A person may either be naturally endowed with a strong will, or his will may be educated. Persons naturally strong willed carry everything before them and yield to nothing. No amount of discipline or of education can make an Andrew Jackson, a Napoleon, or a Martin Luther out of a man not naturally endowed with a strong will. Natural strength of will, if not educated, is often *wilful*, and guided by passion and prejudice more than by reason. Success, therefore, does not depend on constitutional forces but on educated power. If it did, the savage would not retire before the civilized man. The early white settlers soon became more than a match for the Indians in everything wherein the Indian excelled. Education in the white man had added a force to nature which showed his superiority.

Before we can undertake to train any faculty we must know what constitutes its strength. Strength of will is that quality of the mind which, when having decided, cannot be moved from its purpose. It is the most vital element in character. The man of weak will is at the mercy of the last opinion. He sees the right and drifts toward the wrong; he determines on a course of conduct, and quits it on the first temptation. Were the will, however, trained and guided

by Conscience no fear of improper actions would have to be entertained.

An educated will implies self-reliance, self-restraint and self-control. If the will is weak it must be taught self-reliance; if it is wilful it must have restraint; if violent, it must acquire self-control. No man is really free who cannot guide himself. A man who has no principle, cannot; therefore he is not free though he may naturally have a strong will. He is like a ship without a compass, sure to drift where the winds blow it or the currents drive it. The drunkard is not free; he is the slave of the bottle. He knows it is his ruin, but his desires and passions are stronger than his sense of moral obligation, and they overpower him. *His will is not trained.* Napoleon had, naturally, the strongest will combined with the most powerful intellect of any man in modern times. His will, however, was not trained; he could not control it. Blinded by an ambition which urged him onward to become the sovereign of the world, he did not become aware of the awful abyss before him, until he was plunged into it. Natural force of will often is "a mighty power speeding like a cannon ball to its end, shattering what it reaches." An educated will, on the other hand, displays the force of "a mighty river, sure to reach the ocean at last, because obeying the external laws of God; though slowly wending around obstacles, it is never standing still, never forgetting its object, and refreshing the universe in its course."

In some persons, however, the will is often diseased. Such persons are slaves to indecision and wilfulness. Some persons are always unable to decide, having too many ideas. They cannot make up their minds either way, and every moment increases their indecision. Such persons should perform daily returning duties which *must* be done without hesitation or delay.

Another source of weakness of will is the inability to fix the mind on one subject, and to hold it till the work is completed. Many

persons no sooner begin one thing than they are beset by the desire of doing something else. The cure for such a disease is to cut off all extra work and continue with that which is begun.

Discipline and necessity are great powers for strengthening a weak or diseased will. We become strong by doing a thing often and daily duties tend to produce that bodily and mental strength. "But the great physician for all weakness and wilfulness, for all the diseases and imperfections of the will are Reason, Conscience and Faith. The knowledge of what ought to be done; the feeling that whatever ought to be done, *must* be done, and the trust that whatever must be done, God will help us to do, enables us to renounce our own finite will and gives to the will the highest power.

Inspired by the commanding sense of duty, men have well nigh accomplished the impossible. In how many scenes of common life do these great powers strengthen the weak, restrain the strong, and teach men to deny themselves and rise above their besetting sins. Faith in God is the source of all power. This is the force to make the human mind invulnerable and invincible. If the will is to be educated to real and permanent strength it must be through the inspiration of conscience and faith. Submission to duty and God gives the highest energy. It is the divine influence which is able to create strength out of weakness and cure all the diseases of the human will."

DESERTIONS FROM THE LUTHERAN MINISTRY.

The one feature which specially characterizes the Lutheran Church is the faith it holds and confesses. This distinguishes it from the denominations, and marks its peculiar life. What this faith is has been clearly set forth in the symbols of the Church. One who is truly a Lutheran, and knows why, can give a direct and positive answer to any who inquires concerning what he believes. And one

who can speak intelligently would justify the right of the Lutheran Church to a separate existence *by what is taught as doctrine*. Differences of government and worship, modes of administering the sacraments, etc., would not be regarded as offering sufficient reason for remaining outwardly separate from other parts of the Church of Christ.

To maintain this faith our ministry solemnly bind themselves at their ordination. They promise before God and the representative Church that they will teach and preach according to the confessions in the faith of which they have been instructed. They also solemnly declare that they accept as true what is there taught. These obligations are taken and given without reservation. That they may be intelligently and conscientiously assumed, the instruction in our Theological Seminary is based upon the confessions. What they teach, and why they teach such a system of faith, is constantly set forth. That any who attend upon our Seminary should be ignorant of the doctrine of the Church, is indeed scarcely possible, unless it be assumed that they lack the intelligence to comprehend. If they are wanting in this, they should not be ordained. Should they not conscientiously believe what the Church teaches, as honest men, they should remain out of the ministry.

What can be said of those who, with all these solemn obligations binding them, desert the Lutheran ministry? Certainly nothing should be said or written in malice or bitterness of spirit, but in all charity it may be questioned whether they are honest men, honest with themselves before God. If they have been led to believe and see that the faith of the Church is unscriptural, and having assured themselves of this by a devout study and comparison of the confession with the Divine Word, feel in conscience forced to leave it, the charge of dishonesty could not be maintained. But any other reason than this could not justify such a change. They may prefer another form of Church government, and even regard it more Spiritual, but to abandon the faith of the Church for such consid-

erations would be to place mere polity above doctrine. While for considerations such as a better salary, a more important position, lighter labor, etc., to forsake the ministry is unworthy of a conscientious man. The unqualified condemnation of such a course is demanded by fidelity to what is true and honorable. Nor is it against the claims of charity.

These reflections have been suggested by what has recently occurred in our Ministerium.

No personal ill-will prompts what is written, but we owe it to the Church no less than to ourselves to characterize the act as it deserves. We may indeed congratulate ourselves that these instances of falling away are comparatively infrequent. That they exist at all saddens us.—*Church Messenger*.

STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS.

Diogenes was a member of the sect or school of philosophers called cynics. Their views and teachings were morose, contemptuous and surly. The word cynic means dog-like, having the qualities of a snarling dog. When the king Alexander the Great went to see Diogenes, who lived in a tub, and asked what he could do for him, the currish answer was, that he could stand aside and let the sun shine on him.

One of these cynics has said, "The reason we like new acquaintances is our disgust at not being sufficiently admired by those who know us too well, and the hope of being more admired by those who do not know so much of us." It is well that he spoke for himself and not for those of a better school.

The reason we like old acquaintances better than new, we should say, is because they know us so well, and because we can recall the good old times together. The Bible says: "Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not." In other words: stand by your old friends.

Those who have shown themselves worthy of trust and honor in the times gone by,

should be trusted and honored, no matter what may be their present circumstances, as long as they continue to be honorable and trustworthy. To cut their acquaintance because they may have become poor or suffered reverses, is at once contemptible and mean. To turn the back on them because it is more profitable to seek new acquaintances, reduces friendship to a commercial standard and is mercenary and disgusting.

We have at once the Word of God and common sense to tell us always to stand by our old friends. Let us do it.

" 'Tis sweet when each can say to each,

'Dost thou remember?'

Let us save rose-leaves in our May,

And hive their thrifty sweetness for December."

TWO WORK: TWENTY TALK.

Two laborers were trying to place a stone in position on the foundation wall of a new building. A crowd was standing around looking on, and each one offering his criticism and counsel freely and loudly, but not lifting so much as a finger to help. "That reminds me of church work," said a passer-by to another. "Why?" "Because," was the reply, "two men are doing the work and twenty are doing the talking."

SODOMS IN INDIA.

The degraded condition of woman in many of the heathen countries of the world is almost beyond belief. Prof. Lindsay lately traveled through India and now tells of some things there which specially attracted his attention. Among others, he noted the three great temples of Khandoba, lord of Jejuri. To them the poor villagers all over the Maratha country look with religious awe; and in fulfillment of vows, bring their young daughters there to deliver them over to a life of nameless degradation. These girls, thus consecrated to a life of infamy in the name of religion, wander in bands over the face of the country, and the places where they mainly congregate are turned into Sodoms.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

MARTIN S. HARTING, '91. WILLIAM W. KISTLER, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Ex. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Lit.
U. G. BERTOLET, '92, Per. O. F. BERNHEIM, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92. AUG. M. BROWN, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

C. F. KIEHEL, '91, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

H. E. MOYER, '91, PRES. LEO WISE, '92, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

M. J. BIEBER, '91, PRES. I. H. STETLER, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, MANAGER.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, MANAGER.

EDITORIALS.

SOCIETIES of different kinds are numerous in the nineteenth century. They may be divided into two classes. Secret and non-secret. Each class has many members. The "Anti-student Society," which has been organized in Bethlehem some time ago, is something new, and belongs to the class of

non-secret societies. It is the first of its kind in our section of the country, and as far as we know, in the United States. Its members consist of ladies only, who have pledged themselves not to associate with students. Every effect has its cause. The students of Bethlehem, and even many students of other institutions, may sneer and laugh at the idea of these ladies, but undoubtedly, they have arrived at this conclusion after long and careful deliberations. These ladies have decided that it is for their *benefit* to exclude themselves from students' society. What is the reason? Because they, or some other ladies, were disappointed in the confidence they placed in students. Can students say that they do not need the society of intelligent ladies? They can not do without their society if they wish to become intelligent gentlemen. A refined lady has a refining influence over a gentleman, and, to a large extent, helps to mould his character. The marble before it is ready for a monument, the diamond that it may shine in its full lustre, and the pearl ere it is fitted to adorn a crown, must have a polish. The student, who wishes to shine in practical life, must likewise have a polish. However, students in general cannot be judged by those who caused the "Anti-student Society" in Bethlehem. To do so would be as unreasonable as to condemn all coins because some are counterfeit. On the contrary, Bethlehem is by no means the *only* place where students are found who undervalue good society. Allentown, as yet, has no "Anti-student Society," as far as we know, and we trust that its students will conduct themselves in such a manner that the ladies of our city will seek their society instead of avoiding it.

IT is not with displeasure that we look upon the host of teachers now assembled in this city. The teacher, who is *in loco parentis* for the time being, has not an insignificant responsibility resting upon herself. She must not only create and foster a love for letters in the children, but even train

them to be mannerly, which is often sadly neglected at home. In such cases undue cares are shifted upon the teacher by the thoughtless parents. Then even attempts of co-operation on the part of the teacher with the parents are seldom successful. Overly indulgent at home, they think the teacher should be likewise. Thus she has typical American boys in her charge, whose very bone and marrow is permeated by the air of freedom in the sense of do-what-you-please.

Nor does the spirit of celerity, which almost instantaneous communication with every part of the globe, speedy rate of travel, and the advantages of machinery inspire, altogether escape the school-room. Intensely practical as Americans are, the money element plays a too prominent part in many of our schools and colleges. A scramble for wealth and ease is the motto of the day. With all these monsters staring in the face of a teacher who has not yet seen twenty summers, she who enters the arena and meets them in successful combat is truly a heroine. The possible advantages of a week's instruction by the successful teachers of our country dare not be lightly estimated. No doubt many theories are presented, which could only be applied in a model school; but the teacher who has tact will select those which can be applied to her school. May their week's stay in our midst greatly profit themselves and the rising generation, is the wish of us who duly feel the respects we owe our teachers.

OUR present Freshmen Class is smaller than our last year's class has been. The opposite was true last year. Is it not discouraging to our Alma Mater and to everyone who is interested in the progress and welfare of Muhlenberg College? It may seem so to persons who are not informed as to the state of affairs in other colleges. By examining various college journals we find, that Muhlenberg is by no means the only college whose Freshmen Class is smaller than its

Sophomore Class, but that this is the case in many more colleges throughout the United States. We have no reason to believe that the colleges, or those who are connected with them, are the cause of this, but rather that the failure of crops in some sections of the country has kept many farmers from sending their sons to college.

ALLENTOWN has had rainy weather for a good many years in holding its County Fair, but this year the weather was favorable. The fair proved a great success financially, in its exhibits and races. It was a great satisfaction to its patrons and also to those having goods on exhibition. Allentown would be a nice place to hold the state fair, but as we understand from reports which have been circulated in reference to this matter, Allentown does not care to have it. It is very true, that a good deal of trouble and expenses are connected with it, but on the contrary, an occasion like a state fair, will advertise a place more extensively than may be expected at first thought. It also brings a good deal of money into a place. The new fair grounds would furnish a splendid place for that purpose. We look forward for that occasion, and expect to enjoy it some time in the future.

ON Monday evening, Oct. 13th, a great crowd assembled in Music Hall to listen to a number of addresses. The distinguished gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Gen. Wm. H. Barclay, and James M. Beck, Esq. A week from the above date the Republican candidate, Hon. George W. Delamater with a retinue of prominent Republicans, will be here to speak on the other side of the question. The several candidates personally canvass the principal cities and towns of the state, and present their individual and party claims to the honorable position.

OUR ALUMNI.

- '70. Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, President of the second conference, assisted Rev. S. B. Stupp in consecrating a Lutheran chapel for Sunday-school purposes, at Pleasant Valley, Monroe Co., Pa. The audiences were good and the collection very encouraging, considering the rainy weather. Rev. Ziegenfuss preached one German and two English sermons on that occasion.
- '73. Rev. G. H. Geberding, of Fargo, North Dakota, has done a great work during the past summer for the Lutheran church. He has planted English Sunday-schools among the Scandinavians, preached in over a score of Norwegian churches and prepared the way for a great work in the future.
- '73. Rev. W. H. Myers has recently returned from the seashore. He has resumed his work again and started a series of Sunday evening lectures to young men. His first lecture on Sept. 7th, was on "The Fast Young Man."
- '73. George F. Kribbs, Esq., Clarion, Pa., has been nominated by the Democrats as candidate for Congress from the Clarion District. If elected, he will be the first M. C. from M. C.
- '74. Hon. M. C. Henninger has been re-nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of Lehigh. He will therefore be his own successor.
- '75. Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., delivered an address at the corner stone laying of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Rev. W. K. Frick, pastor.
- '79. Rev. G. S. Seamen, pastor of Adamsburg and Brush Creek congregations, Westmoreland Co., has spent the several weeks' vacation, granted him by his council. He and his wife visited their former charge, Elizabethtown, Pa., also his pa-

rents, near Reading, and Mrs. Seaman's relatives in Allentown. His vacation, undoubtedly, was an enjoyable one.

- '83. Rev. W. A. Sadtler has left Wilmington, Del., and is now teaching in Luther-ville Female Seminary near Baltimore. He is likewise assisting the aged Dr. Morris in filling the pulpit of the Lutheran Church at Lutherville.
- '83. Rev. James O. Schlenker, the pastor of Zion's Church, Tamaqua, Pa., has been elected as Rev. E. A. Bauer's successor in Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church at Hazleton. Rev. Schlenker will preach in both the German and English languages. Rev. Bauer will move to Lehigh, Carbon Co., to spend his remaining days as a retired minister.
- '83. Rev. John J. Foust, brother of the lately deceased Rev. G. D. Foust, of North Wales, who has, until very recently been pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, at Stroudsburg, has gone over to the Methodists. Two reasons are assigned for the remarkable step which this young minister has taken. One, that he needed rest; the other, less work and more remuneration. The following is what the *Church Messenger* says about him. "One of our younger ministers has entered, or proposes to enter, the ministry of the Methodist Church. Certain reasons have been assigned for this step. These, however, do not concern us now. That they satisfy him we do not believe. That they will not satisfy the brethren against whom he turns we are sure. That he has been a beneficiary of the Church he now proposes to leave is not the gravest offence, though common honesty would of course demand and prompt the return of what he has received. The step taken stultifies his whole past life and teaching, and puts him under the ban of insincerity. It is a gross wrong done to himself, to the

Church which has educated and ordained him, and also to the congregation to which he had preached this faith. Doctrinal reasons do not lie at the seat of this action, for there are none existing, and no other would justify it. The step is one that richly merits and receives the strongest expressions of condemnation.

This young man will come to bitterly regret his course we believe. If he does not, the step invokes the greater danger to him."

'84. Rev. W. H. Zuber, pastor of old Zion's (Harold's) and St. Paul's (Seanar's) Congregations, Westmoreland Co., Pa., is professor of German and Natural Sciences in "Greensburg Seminary," and secretary of the Educational Society.

'86. Rev. Henry W. Warmkessel, of Maxatawny, was elected on September 7th, in the Hill Church, Berks Co., as the successor to Rev. D. K. Humbert. He is now the pastor of that congregation.

'86. J. Jeremiah Snyder, Esq., Allentown, Pa., is the Republican candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Lehigh County. The case is Snyder vs. Stine.

'87. Rev. Frank Seip has entered upon his work in Lebanon. He will have charge of two missions, the Lehman St. Mission, and the mission at Cornwall. Rev. Seip has much improved in health and we hope his health may be fully restored in the near future, so that he can perform his duties with pleasure.

'87. Rev. John W. Richards has charge of his congregation at Sayre, as far as we know, he likes the place and also his charge. We believe that Mrs. Richards will prove to be a great help to Rev. Richards in his ministerial work, judging from the Sunday-school and Church work she did at Allentown.

'87. Rev. Kuehner, pastor of the Jordan

Lutheran Congregation, Lehigh Co., held a reunion in his Church, in accordance with a resolution adopted a year ago. Rev. Kuehner delivered the address of welcome and it was responded to by Rev. J. W. Mayne, of Catasauqua, a child of the congregation. Rev. F. J. F. Schantz of Myerstown, delivered the principal address of the afternoon.

'88. William F. Bond, a senior in the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Phila., visited the Lehigh Co., Fair last week. Clinton Fetter and James F. Lambert also took advantage of that opportunity.

'89. Grahn spent the summer in doing missionary work in Minneapolis; this was doing a noble work for the people there, and for the Lutheran Church.

'89. Frank C. Oberly visited Allentown lately. He takes such an interest in Muhlenberg College, that he pays it a visit nearly every time he comes to the city.

'90. William O. Fegely was in the city on the 13th inst., he was anxious to see Ex-governor Pattison. He saw him and seemed to be very much pleased.

'90. Nevin E. Miller witnessed the democratic parade on Monday evening, he expected to return to the Seminary on Tuesday morning. We presume that he was too busy during his stay at Allentown to visit Muhlenberg.

'90. Evan B. Lewis will read law in the office of Thomas J. Hunt, Esq., 623 Walnut st., Phila., and teach night school at Pierce's Business College in the same city.

'90. Keck is in the Hosiery business at White Haven, Pa. We hope Mr. Keck will make a nice little fortune for himself and at the same time be able to furnish better and cheaper hosiery to the public than many dealers, in that line, do at present.



—The *Lantern*, an old and regular visitor, has again made its appearance. "The Study of English" is an able production—setting forth common sense principles. The writer lays especial stress on English as *the* language.

* * *

—*Midland College Monthly*, a regular periodical from the far west, has again graced our editorial table. We are pleased to make especial mention of the poem "The Ancient Gods," and the essay "Looking from College Windows," which was read at the closing reception of Midland College. The *Midland College Monthly* could improve considerably by the addition of an exchange department to its already interesting and excellent columns.

* * *

The *College Student* of Franklin and Marshall of July, contains much matter of an edifying nature. "A Plea for the Czar" is an excellent essay setting forth the true relation between the Czar and his subjects. "Our Laws and Regulations" is another essay in which the author tells the simple truth which, doubtless, is applicable to Muhlenberg College and, perhaps, many other American institutions. Blessed is the institution that can be maintained in good trim without rules of order.

* * *

—We are glad to hear from the *Buchtelite*, that Buchtel has fallen into the line of American institutions where hazing has become a dead letter. We still hear of instances where this barbarous custom has been indulged in. "It has become old and dangerous. Let it be buried beyond ressur-

rection, yet it always remains, shorn of its few evil deeds, as not an unpleasant recollection of the old days." The essay "America and her Cities" is a praiseworthy production.

* * *

—The *University Kansan*, the only weekly college journal that has as yet come under our inspection, published for and by the students of the State University of Kansas, is an honor to its institution and no doubt a welcome visitor to its numerous alumni and friends. It is edited in the style of a regular newspaper. Taking into consideration that it is a weekly journal, we must say that it is equal if not, in many respects, superior to most of our exchanges. It clearly informs its readers of what is transpiring at the college and contains excellent matter under the different departments of the journal. It would add very much to the high standard of journalism which it has already attained by the addition of an exchange department for its already interesting columns.

* * *

—We heartily agree with the *Thielensian* as regards the idea set forth in the article "A Radical Move." We think that it is folly for American educators to devise measures and present reasons for shortening the courses of our institutions of learning. As it is now, German and English educators place American scholarship at a very low rate. Instead of lowering our rate of scholarship still more, we should lengthen the time devoted to the different courses and thereby raise our standard, so as to compete with foreign institutions of learning—if not surpass them. We should always aim higher and higher in this direction. We should always have before our eyes the motto on that noble youth's banner—"Excelsior." We are, however, pleased to state that some of our American institutions have taken the initiative towards lengthening their courses.

* * *

—Next in rank among our exchanges

comes the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*. From the fact that most college journals are mainly supported by the students and alumni of the same, *Pennsylvania College Monthly* lays especial stress upon its alumni, personal and local columns. The main feature of the October issue is an account of Brua Memorial Chapel dedication. This chapel has been dedicated to the service of Pennsylvania College for commencement exercises, alumni meetings, and the daily devotional exercises of the college. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of a chapel by Col. Brua, in memory of his deceased parents who were strict members of Zion's Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg, Pa. The colonel could not have erected a better memorial monument.

* * *

—The *Pacific Pharos*, though the most distant, coming way across the continent from the Golden State, has been the first to pay its monthly visit to our editorial sanctum at the beginning of this present collegiate year. Having examined some of its former numbers, we conclude that it is still conducted on the good old plan. It has quite a variety of excellent matter. It seems to grasp the idea that variety is the spice of life. We are, however, obliged to confess that the last article under communications shocked our modesty. A production of that nature may find its existence more fittingly in a college budget. But, as a journal whose main object is to represent the college, it is altogether out of place. The Holy Scriptures are at all times to be held in reverence and not to be dragged into the realm of humor—even when done in the garb of innocence. If we want to write something humorous, let us not quote scripture—even when it is done in an indirect way. The spirit is there all the same.

* * *

—After a long delay the *Owl*, published by the students of the University of Ottawa, has greeted us for the present collegiate year with her first and always welcome visit.

We do not know whether we shall ascribe this tardiness to a delay in the mails or the editors themselves. If to the latter, we shall kindly advise them to be on time with succeeding issues. The poem "To the Owl," is short but very excellent. We dare say that the metaphorical language employed in it is not far-fetched but very applicable. We are also obliged to make mention of the essay on "Ireland's Golden Age," besides others of almost equal merit. In addition, we say that it would please us, if the *Owl* should subscribe the name and class of the author of each article. Because, in criticising any production, it is necessary to know the source from which it comes and what is to be expected from the respective writers. As it is, productions of superior excellence written by a member of the faculty may be erroneously ascribed to the fruit of a student's pen.

* * *

—*Dickinson Seminary Journal*, published by editors elected from the Gamma Epsilon Society, has again visited us in its usual sprightliness. Though it is none of the larger college journals, yet it has attained no mean degree of excellence. It not only takes an active interest in athletics from the fact that the Seminarians played a base ball game at the opening of the term, but also in literary work of the first order.

The poem, "The Old Chapel Bell," gives an excellent resume of the transpiring scenes at the Seminary. "Why Should Ancient Classics be Studied," is another praiseworthy production. The author presents substantial reasons why these dead languages should be studied and makes a noble defense against the ground taken by some institutions that the time spent in the study of these languages is lost, making the study of Latin and Greek optional and some even going so far as to exclude them altogether from their curriculum of studies. We would be pleased to have the *Dickinson Seminary Journal* subscribe the authors' names and class.



—The "Institute."

Boys, will you vote?

The latest—foot-ball.

* * *

—All right now! Keep it a going! Keep it a going!

* * *

—The Societies have held their initiations for the year. This time the tables were turned, Euterpean took in a few more men than Sophronia.

* * *

—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the matriculation of all the new students took place in the President's recitation room. Eleven was the number.

* * *

—Three or four of the students spent the vacation on Thursday of Fair week very profitably and interestingly in visiting the zinc mines at Friedensville.

* * *

—The Sophomores have organized a glee club, at least it sounded like it by the way they serenaded their classmates in the halls, during the absence of the President.

* * *

—On Tuesday, the 7th, the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania met at Reading. Dr. Seip being present, there were no recitations in Greek on that day.

* * *

—The Board of Trustees of the College very graciously granted to the students and professors a holiday on Thursday, the 2d, in order that all might have an opportunity of attending the fair.

—On Monday, October 13th, the Second Conference of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania convened at Scranton. Since it was necessary for Dr. Seip to be present no recitations were held in his room during his absence.

* * *

—The Missionary Society of the students was held on the evening of the 14th. We were unable to procure the names of the persons who took part in the exercises, hence we cannot give the programme.

* * *

—Some time ago a subscription was handed around among the students of the college and academic department for the purpose of raising funds with which to purchase foot-ball material and outfits. Just now we are having fine weather for the sport, and no doubt all interested would like to see an exhibition game between the picked teams of the college.

* * *

—The anniversary of the First Ward Mission was held on Sunday morning, the 12th, which proved a success in every particular. The Sunday school room was tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers, presenting an attractive appearance. A hymn by a number of little girls of the Infant Department was enjoyed by the assembled school and visitors, showing the good discipline of Mr. Trafford, who is interested in this work.

* * *

—As no meeting of the Reading Room has been called, we presume that the members are not sufficiently interested in the *New York Ledger* to include it in the list of weeklies which we now receive. In fact it is hardly worth while for us to procure it, as it contains nothing but fiction, which is not altogether needed in the Reading Room, as our Society Libraries furnish us with whatever we need in that line. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* has not as yet been placed on the table, as the Treasurer has been unable to get it.

—Initiations can now be held by the Sophomores and Juniors. The matriculation of all the new students has taken place and now nothing hinders them from having a good time. Boys, take it easy.

* * *

—When we begin to sign petitions for behavior, we would better go back to our primary schools. In College we are supposed to be men, not children. But then it was a *Freshman's* idea. A man in college scarcely two months should not dictate to any professor as to how he should conduct his classes.

* * *

—The first attempt at foot-ball for this season was undertaken on the back campus on Wednesday, the 9th. It proved very satisfactory to the manager, as he was enabled to find out who are capable of playing the game. Some good material was shown on the part of the Sophomores, which will, undoubtedly be taken up as regular team men.

* * *

—Last Wednesday afternoon Sophronia had the pleasure of receiving into its Hall, ten new members of the Freshman class. At a previous meeting one new man, also of the Freshman class was initiated, thus making eleven new men to strengthen its band of workers. The Euterpean Society has thus far taken in twelve men, with two or three who are yet to be initiated. Both societies are in a very flourishing condition.

* * *

—At the last meeting of the Sophronian Literary Society held on Wednesday the 15, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term: President, Wm. H. Cooper, '91; Vice President, Joseph P. Shimer, '91; Clerk, Edward F. Kunkle, '93; Treasurer, Henry B. Richards, '92; Budget Editor, Roderick E. Albright, '93; Chaplain, Eugene Stettler, '93; Librarian, Joshua Miller, '93; Assistant Librarian, Max S. Erdman, '94; Critics, Harrison E. Moyer, and C. W. T. Strasser, both of '91.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Dr. Seip attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at Reading on Tuesday, Oct. 9.

STUDENTS.

* Lazarus, '93, is on the sick list.

* * *

* A Watch to keep I have, Richards and Wise.

* * *

* Druckenmiller, '94, has again returned to college.

* * *

* Who likes to eat "Boston Chilepena?" Heintz, '94.

* * *

* Charles Zweier, of Pennsburg, has entered the Freshman Class.

* * *

* Was it Cooper that asked for "consecrated" nitric acid in the laboratory?

* * *

* Wanted, a position as waiter at a boarding house. Call at room 52 for Snyder, C. C.

* * *

* Ebert, '93, delivered an address at the Young People's Meeting of St. Luke's recently.

* * *

* Doerr, '93, says, "self-consciousness is ego, I have self-consciousness, I am ego(tistic.)"

* * *

* Bieber, '91, has spent a very successful week at Reading, in his usual Institute work.

* * *

* Bauman to Bernheim: "Where is Iodine found free?" "In Ohio and West Virginia."

* Loos, '94, "a modern Luther," is agitating a reformation in Dr. Wackernagle's room.

* * *

* Wise, '92, Vun Klumn, by advice of Dr. W., has procured a doll for his future companion.

* * *

* Spieker, C., made an impression on Dr. on Monday as though he was not very dry, consequently full.

* * *

* Kunkle, '93, when he was reading history from his book to Dr. W., said, "Dr., history repeats *itself*."

* * *

* Krause, '93, has again returned to college after having been absent one week with ailments of the eyes.

* * *

* When Butz, '91, was asked by Dr. Seip, whose Greek Dictionary he used, meditatively said, "my own."

* * *

* Richards, '92, E. J. Moser, '93, and Gross, '94, were the latest addition to the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

* * *

* Cressman, be more prompt in attending society, when your name is called a faint voice echoes, "Papa is not here."

* * *

* After Barner, '94, with great difficulty, declined a German noun, Dr. said, "That noun was a decidedly weak declension."

* * *

* Seneker, '91, in Meteorology, asked Prof. Garber, whether the frogs which it sometimes rains are also drawn up by evaporation.

* * *

* Stettler, '92, when asked how to form Hydrogen, said, "take zinc, melt it and mix it with Hydraulic Acid." It is Hydrocharic, Isaac.

* Sachs, '91, to Bernheim, '93, "What's the difference between us?" B.—"Give it up." S.—"You can steal a bell(e) and I can't."

* * *

* Senn, of Milwaukee, Ill., formerly a member of class '94, paid a visit to Muhlenberg on his return from Europe where he spend the summer.

* * *

* Dr. Wackernagle to Beysher, "You must study, your thermometer is sinking." Beysher said, "I know it is Dr. Its becoming colder every day."

* * *

* When a motion was made to dispense with society on account of Institute, Pres. Kiehl thought it better to put the question in a different way, and said, "All those in favor of not having Institute next week will say I."

TWO LOVES.

Two loves come up a long, wide aisle,
And knelt at a low, white gate;
One—tender and true, with the shyest smile,
One—strong, true and elate.

Two lips spoke in a firm, true way,
And two lips answered soft and low,
In one true hand such a little hand lay
Fluttering, frail as a flake of snow.

One stately head bent humbly there,
Stilled where the throbbings of human love
One head drooped down like a lillie fair,
Two prayers went wing to wing, above.

God blessed them both in the holy place,
A long brief movement the rite was done;
On the human love fell the heavenly grace,
Making two hearts forever one.

Between two lengthening rows of smiles,
One sweetly shy, one proud, elate,
Two loves passed down the long, wide aisles,
Will they ever forget the low white gate?

—Father Ryan's Poems.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The *Scribner's Magazine* appears to grow better with age, for it seems that every number is better than the previous one. The October number is no exception and more interesting and instructive reading can not be found. The frontispiece is a fine engraving entitled "The Lovers' Quarrel" and so natural are the surroundings and the expressions of their faces that they almost defy criticism. Further on in the monthly is a translation of Ode IX, Book III, of Horace, by Mr. Gladstone, which ode furnishes the subject matter for the sketch. "The City House in the West" is an article of value, showing how, within twenty years, the houses of the large cities of the West, such as Chicago, have changed from frame buildings to handsome specimens of modern architecture. The article is well illustrated by cuts representing some of the model towns of the West, as Chicago, Denver, Cincinnati and other rising cities. The paper goes on to say that the monotony, which is sometimes so noticeable in New York, never wearies the eye of the passer-by, but he is everywhere delighted by the constant change which proves so pleasing. "Sing me a song of the autumn," clear is the opening line of a very pretty little poem by Duncan Scott on "Autumn." There are several other articles worthy of mention among which are, "Nature and Man in America," "From Port to Port with the White Squadron," and "Sandwaves at Henlopen and Hatteras." The last mentioned article is a brief description of the mammoth waves of sand, that over up like sea-waves and only lack speed to carry terror to the people dwelling near. The rate of progress of these waves is such, that before long, the inhabitants will be driven from their homes and be compelled to leave behind them all their former associations.

The *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for October opens with an article on "Antoine's Moose-Yard" by Julian Ralph. It is a description of a hunting trip in Canada by the author and his friend, an artist. The account is thickly interspersed with interesting stories, fine descriptions of scenery and tells how the half-breeds of Canada can to this day, by looking at the prints of a moose's hoof, say whether it was this morning or yesterday or a week ago that the animals had made the tracks. The story ends by showing how the hunting party finally broke its poor success by killing its first moose after being out one week, although it is customary to kill at least one a day. The first chapter of the third book of "Port Tarascon: The Last Adventures of the illustrious Tartarin" appears in this number and we are certain that all who have read the preceeding chapters will hail with delight the continuation of the interesting article of this Frenchman. In this number Tartarin brings bad luck on himself by shooting the "Tarasque, the great ancestress, the venerated grand-mother of every good Taras-

conian" and soon afterwards he is sent to prison, accused of fraud and criminal neglect. The third chapter is more about Pascalon's Memorial. "New Moneys of Lincoln's Administration" is a short sketch of the "origin, youth, and value" of such moneys as the seven-thirties, the fractional currency, and finally of the greenback. Of the other articles in this number "A White Uniform" and "Agricultural Chili," are the best as well as the most interesting. The poetry contained in this book is also well worthy of being read by every person.

We are in receipt of a small paper-bound book entitled "Practical Conspectus on Rhetorical Style and Invention" by Rev. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy and Psychology at the Kutztown State Normal School. Prof. Boyer is also the author of a Concrete Psychology and a work from his pen always possesses merit. The book is to be used in connection with some text book on Rhetoric and sums up for the memory "just what students ought to remember" after having taken a course in Rhetoric. Special attention is given to Invention and much of the advice, although not exactly new, can never be presented too often nor impressed too indelibly on the mind of the student. The type is very clear and the only thing that mars the book whatever is the numerous typographical errors which occur, especially in the latter half of it. It is a very handy book and complete in its way and will no doubt fulfill the mission which its author intended. It is printed at Kutztown, Pa., by the *Journal and Patriot Steam Job Print*.

Bishop F. D. Huntington opens the October *Forum* with a lengthy discussion on "Social Problems and the Church." In the course of his remarks the writer says that justice is what the workingmen want, not charity; their own property, not that of other men. If strikers demand more than this, the Church dare not countenance them. It is not the Church's business to promote strikes. This is followed by "The Decadence of New England" in which Mr. Mills' attempt to show that New England is decaying and will fall into decay under the present protective tariff system has been proven false and more than that, it is shown by the reduction of debts, by the profits of the railways and by other evidences that the prosperity is increasing. The author fully substantiates his statement that the era of New England's prosperity has not closed. "China's Menace to the World" is an article that should not be passed over without careful thought on the part of all. Although China has never done much conquering, yet at the present day were it not for the civilized nations, the Chinese would occupy the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, in fact they are capturing it in an industrial way. Everywhere the same story is told how the white man always is worsted in competition with the Chinaman. China has been ignored too long but is now beginning to wake from her lethargy.

· PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ·



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

New and Second Hand College and School Text Books, Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery, Leather Goods, Gold Pens, &c., &c.,

SHAFER'S POPULAR BOOK STORE,
33 North Seventh Street, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Koch and Shankweiler

—LEAD THE TRADE IN—

Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishings,

HOTEL ALLEN BUILDING,

ALLENTOWN, PA

For a real good, tony Shave and fashionable Hair Cut,
fair and gentlemanly treatment, go to the

***AMERICAN TONSORIAL ROOMS, ***

531 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

A. O. FRANKENFIELD.

Kuhns & Hauser,

—DEALERS IN—

Boots and Shoes

Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

724 HAMILTON ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those that will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.**

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes.
LATEST STYLE,
at **\$3.50 equal to any \$5.00**
Shoe in the market.

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,
→ Fashionable Merchant Tailors, ←
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.

**THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,**

—In the Lehigh Valley.—

We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager AND Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

**20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA**

**EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,**

**Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, &c.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

OIL, CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

637 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	33—41	A Appeal to Alumni.	
Socrates.		Elections.	
Quick Temper in Society.		Our Alumni	44
Put on the Brakes,		Exchanges	45
Books Made of Clay.		Locals.....	46
Thoughts for Reflection.		Personals.....	47
Editorials.	42—43	Magazine Notes.....	48
Class Rivalry.			

NOVEMBER, 1890

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN B

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.◀

☞Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖The • Muhlenberg.❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 3.



SOCRATES.

BY REV. W. A. SADTLER, '83.

Socrates covered more ground in his lifetime than Cologne Cathedral covers to-day; his influence over contemporary Greece was equal to that of many Cathedrals, and at the distance of all these centuries, his rugged form is to be seen towering heavenward.

To pass from our comparison to an analysis of this greatness, that the men of ancient Greece recognized, and that is recognized even more clearly to-day, we can say that one element of the greatness of Socrates, by no means the least important, was his *motive*. This motive was the mighty power that has brought the world on in its successive stages of progress, viz, the desire for reform; and it is issued from the only source of such power—viz, love, or philanthropy. The need for the reform to which Socrates dedicated his mature years was great indeed, and is great to-day. This reform was not called for by any evil in society so superficial as the pretensions of the Sophists; but it was, and still is, called to root out an evil that lies implanted in our very constitution. This evil is the old root of pride, that shows itself in many forms, and that then showed itself as vanity and presumption.

There was at the time of Socrates one

class that contained above all the exponents of this our hereditary failing, though even these ought not be spoken of as its inculcators. The Sophists were the literary men of that age, its teachers of culture, and especially of Rhetoric and of Elocution. Many of them professed more than they could put into practice, just as many do nowadays; they did good by spreading culture broadcast, and by turning men from useless speculations concerning the principles of matter to the more profitable study of the human mind, they did harm by teaching, that truth changes with the point of view.

As representatives of the prevalent superficiality and presumption, these Sophists had many a tilt with the champion of the streets and markets, who demanded of each man, high or low, a reason for the faith that was in him, or that he professed before men. They made large pretensions to knowledge; he continually professed, that he knew nothing more than the best *methods* of acquiring knowledge. They did not teach anything scientifically, did not ground their pupils on the fundamental principles of certainty, instead of inspiring a method, they imparted a knack. Socrates would make men earnest, reverent thinkers; they would make them acute debaters, tacticians, orators. "Socrates." T. Stair King. To all such superficial talkers and teachers, whether professed Sophists, or not, Socrates was as the spider to the fly, catching the noisy insect in his web of logic, and stopping its buzzing, if nothing more.

The condition of women at the time of Socrates was probably as high as at any time

among the Greeks, who were foremost in advancement in this direction. The views of the philosophers of this period might be quoted on the question of, "Woman and her sphere;" but it may be more interesting to particularize, and take up briefly the case known to every Athenian of "Xantippe versus Socrates."

Before entering upon the details of this domestic unpleasantness, it must be said, in justice to our esteemed friend, that first, last and all the time his opinion of woman was a high one, tho', perhaps, of woman *as an abstraction*, he says, "I have long held the opinion that the female sex are nothing inferior to ours, only in strength of body, and perhaps steadiness of Judgment." It has been remarked, "that the majority of these men, who, from Homer downwards, have done most to exalt woman into a divinity, have either been bachelors, or unfortunate husbands." Socrates can take high rank among these latter martyrs, on many accounts.

Mrs. Xantippe Socrates "railed and stormed against him, doused him with dirty water; she knocked over the tables, when he expected a philosophical friend to a frugal supper; and she tore off his cloak in the middle of the street, which, as it was probably his only garment, must have been annoying." "Those who would learn horsemanship," says Socrates, "do not choose tame horses; but the highest mettled and the hardest mouthed. I design to converse with all sorts of people, and I believed I should find nothing to disturb me in their conversation or manners, being once accustomed to bear the unhappy tongue of Xantippe."

On the side of Xantippe, it may be urged that there was "lack of support," not to mention "incompatibility of disposition." Socrates would take no pay for his teaching, and yet philosophy in itself will neither get meat nor fish. Socrates was always talking about, how little a man could live on; but he did not earn that little. He was delight-

ed that poor men in Athens could buy four measures of flour for an obolus; "but *where*, O Socrates, is your obolus?"

All things considered, this noted case must be left undecided, as the jury fail to agree.

The motive of Socrates essentially religious. As said above, Socrates went upon his moral crusade from the purest motive, that of philanthropy. This philanthropy was no product of earth, but sprang from religious conviction. When he left carving marble, to enter upon the higher vocation of shaping immortal souls, he did so with the consciousness of a heavenly call. "This duty," said he, "has been enjoined on me by the Deity, thro' oracles and dreams, and in every mode by which any divine decree has ever enjoined anything on man to do."

His desire was to make men honest. Superficiality and pretension being almost universally prevalent at the time of Socrates, his call, as reformer and philanthropist, was to root out these vices, and to give men some better thing. The best thing he had to give was, *intellectual honesty*, summed up in the profound admonition, "Know thyself!" He labored most patiently and perseveringly to show the absolute necessity of fundamental principles of thinking and living, instead of blind obedience to opinion and custom. "Have some principle that will stand the test of argument. Know *why* you live as you do. Do not one hour obey a virtuous impulse, and the next a caprice or passion, above all, be consistent. If you know that virtue is highest, enthrone it, and follow it in all things."

Next to this supreme necessity for fundamental principles, came the need for *accurate* thinking and speaking. Much of the confusion and discord of life comes from that fruitful source of evil—the *careless and unconscientious use of words*. As a cure for this evil he teaches—"Before acting or speaking, know what you propose. If you speak, know what you speak. If you believe, know what you believe. No ignorance is so

shameful as an assumed knowing, or believing, what one knows not."

What did this word honesty mean, and what does it mean now? What it did mean has been indicated, I think, in the preceding discussion. It meant, *intellectual* honesty, including self-knowledge, fundamental principles of thought and of life, and the exact use of language. Sincerity is perhaps its best synonym. Nowadays, the word honesty has become limited in scope, and means little more than *fairness* in business dealings.

Method of Socrates. The famed Socratic method began with searching interrogation—it led its subject on a voyage of discovery by the unexplored route of reflection, and generally ended in the disclosure of the unwelcome fact, that the Golden Isles of Knowledge, were after all only a No-Man's Land of barren ignorance. Seasickness and a marked unwillingness to go to sea again with Captain Socrates were the general results of these little trips. It has been said, that Socrates considered all Athens as his parish, and it is estimated that during his long ministry he had opportunity to catechise every Athenian citizen. This being the case, an inquiry in his own day regarding the Socratic method would have called forth many a tale of woe from the injured innocents of Athens. To the Athenians the Socratic method was Socrates himself, to the majority an ogre and bugbear; to a few a hero and philosopher.

To us the Socratic method divides into two parts, negative and positive, Irony and Intellectual Obstetrics. The Irony, so called, begins with the profession of ignorance, and the desire for instruction; it proceeds thro' a series of seemingly simple questions to involve the one professing knowledge in open contradictions and the confession of ignorance. The positive side of the Socratic method begins with some well known case, and proceeds inductively to the general and abstract, thus leading unconsciously to a definition, which was the end aimed at.

How different from the Sophists? Just as

different in form as in matter. They were ostentatious and didactic in their teaching, aiming at an exhibit of skill thro' the rhetorical delivery of memorized commonplaces. Socrates never ceased to profess ignorance, and never made a "set oration." They sought the society and patronage of the wealthy, and used none but fanciful and elegant illustrations; he associated with all, and especially with the poor, refused all compensation, and took particular satisfaction in using the homeliest illustrations.

What is the introspective method? Self-examination and analysis, the application of the admonition "Know Thyself." The absolute need for this has already been discussed above.

Did he despise preparation? He despised the kind of preparation the schoolboy makes when he finds that his turn to recite is the next, and opens his book on the sly to refresh memory. Preparation similar to this just mentioned was very usual with the Sophists when "cramming" for some special occasion. Acquire knowledge *for its own sake*, and not for immediate use, and, when it is called for, you will have it in store.

His method of questioning. Spoken of above.

Illustration of his method. He asks a priest what is holy, and what is impious—"That which is pleasing to the gods is holy" says the priest. Suppose the gods quarrel, then what pleases one, displeases another. "What all the gods love is holy, and what they all hate is impious," says the priest. Is not that which loves, one thing, and that which is loved, another? Certainly. Then since the gods are one thing, and holiness another, is holiness holy because they love it, or do they love it because it is holy? Thus the priest is led to the point, from which, it seems, he could not but see that Polytheism is a blunder of induction, and that there is something intrinsically and eternally pure and excellent above all that man can conceive, and beneath which the mythical Olympus is but a miserable ant-hill.

His manners. Socrates held that he that

had the fewest wants was the nearest akin to the gods, and accordingly simplified his wardrobe to the utmost, wearing the same garments the year thro', and going barefoot. His poverty was truly apostolic, and was cheerfully borne thro' many years from the noblest motive—consecration to the public welfare.

In personal appearance just as much as in ability and consecration, Socrates was a marked man. He was corpulent and had pop-eyes, thick lips and a turned up nose. These peculiarities did not worry him in the least; on the contrary, he explained them in the happiest way. He says, "I can look not only directly forward; but sideways, too, the eyes being seated on a kind of ridge in my head and starting out." His nostrils being turned up, "were able to receive smells that came from every part, both above and below." His lips being thick, "his kisses would be more luscious and sweet." The way, too, especially when he had caught some one in argument, of rolling his eyes over the company, that has been compared to the glaring of a bull.

Where he taught? Only in Athens; but in *all* of Athens, making his teaching the one pursuit of his life, and hesitating to accost no man, however distinguished, or humble. As already said, Athens was his parish, and during his long pastorate, few escaped making him father confessor of their ignorance.

Part in public affairs. He served in three campaigns with distinction, setting the example in bravery and endurance, (Illustrations omitted). As a citizen he discharged his duties faithfully; besides teaching an ideal of citizenship and of statesmanship that made the machine politicians hate him as a Civil Service Reformer. As a juryman in the trial of some sea-captains who were charged with neglecting to rescue the Athenian survivors of an engagement, he set an example of moral courage that ought to be graven in brass, and hung in every courtroom. The populace, carried away by ex-

citement, resolved to dispense with a regular trial in this case. The other magistrates of the day feared to oppose them in this manifest injustice. Socrates alone faced the threats of the mob, and refused to proceed in an act contrary to law. The captains were condemned; but the guilt of their unjust condemnation did not rest on Socrates.

His system of morals and philosophy. "To inquire into the essence of virtue," says Aristotle, "Socrates regards as the problem of philosophy, and, hence, since with him all virtue is knowledge, he ought to determine in respect of justice or valor what they might really be, i. e., he investigated their essence or conception."

The only positive doctrinal statement that has come down to us from Socrates is that "virtue is knowledge," i. e., virtue is no in-born, or mechanically acquired ability; but the virtuous action proceeds from the clear and conscious perception of its end, means and limitations. Good or evil then are determined by the presence or absence or insight, and men act wrongly only, because they are mistaken in judgment. Socrates would not admit that anyone would know the right and not do it. St. Paul who was guided by a clearer light than that which was present to Socrates, tells us in Rom. 7: 19, "For the good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." He tells further of the laws of the members, warring against the law of the mind and bringing into *captivity* to sin.

Socrates laid the *foundation of Ethics* in declaring the teachableness of virtue; but not seldom he appeals to *utilitarian* motives, rather than to *higher* or *rational* constitution of man. Cicero has declared in no exaggerated language, what Socrates did for Philosophy—"Socrates called Philosophy down from the heavens to earth, and introduced it into the cities and houses of men, compelling men to inquire concerning life and morals and things good and evil.

His belief of God, providence and prayer. Tho' he worshipped the gods of Greece, it

appears from many passages of the works reporting him that he held the idea of one supreme, all-powerful intelligence, or that in a blind way he worshipped the true God.

God spoke to him, he firmly believed, thro' conscience, which he called his daemon, and followed implicitly. In connection with this guidance of his daemon, were providential leadings, or influences from without, and yet from above. In common with most of the ancients, Socrates had faith in the efficacy of prayer.

Elements of his greatness. Grote gives, Vol. VIII, p. 406, three characteristics of his greatness. 1. His long life passed in contented poverty, and in public, apostolic dialectics. 2. His strong religious persuasion of acting under a mission and a sign from above. 3. His great intellectual originality, both of subject and of method, and his power of stirring and forcing the germ of inquiry and of reasoning in others.

Each of these points admits of division, and six distinct marks of greatness can be easily traced.

Why he was a teacher? 1. Because he was gifted with the ability, "apt to teach." 2. Because of the urgent need for his instruction. 3. Because divinely called to the work.

Summary of his life, influence etc., and the estimate put on him and his work. He may be called the Father of Correct Thinking; for he first made known to the world the power of that mighty engine, the human mind; and directed it to the great work of reflection and analysis. What with him were mere tendencies became, for his successors, the subject matter for schools of thought.

His teaching and influence have been beautifully summed up in the following words of Mr. T. S. King—The most remarkable saying, perhaps, that has been reported of Socrates is this: "That in respect to these great questions we ought to take the best of human reasoning, that which is most difficult to be confuted, and embark on it as on a raft, so to sail through life amid its storms,

unless we could be carried more safely in a surer conveyance furnished in some divine instruction." Down the River of Life, by its Athenian banks, he had floated serene, in cloudy as in smiling weather, for seventy years. And now the night is rushing down, and he has reached the mouth of the stream, and the great ocean is before him, dim heaving in the dusk. But he betrays no fear. There is land ahead, he thought, eternal continents are there, that rise in constant light beyond the gloom. He trusted still in the raft his soul had built, and, with a brave farewell to the few true friends who stood by him on the shore, he put out into the darkness, a moral Columbus, trusting in his haven on the faith of an idea."

QUICK TEMPER IN SOCIETY.

W. O. FEGELY, '90.

The present is a time of extreme critical associations. The intelligence of the age, the ubiquity of its literature, and the universal tendency of its rising to a more unique state of perfection, renders it a most complicated machinery of social evolution. With these encouraging incentives society does not only advance nominally, but is really dignified in character while in appearance it seems, to a great extent, more perverted and antagonistic than in the days of complete social discord.

Go into society where we will we are almost certain to find some contention and incongruity. There is a concourse of men and women who are not adapted in nature to harmonize with each other, and you have a social dissonance, more harsh, and much less agreeable than that of a piano executed by an unskillful musician. This is a result that must, as every other, have its reason. Whither then shall we trace the cause? Shall we look to the tendency of the age, or shall we scrutinize the community in which we find it? Neither is proper for us to say. But look to each individual as a factor of

the whole social circle, who has one peculiar trait of character which is destined to sow strife and contention broadcast. He is the one who delights in beholding his own image reflected from his mind's eye till it stands out in bold relief among scholars, statesmen, and social lights, not through merit, but by reason of forced supremacy.

"Man," says he, "is active and desirous to excel." True it is, but one thus endeavoring to out-wit his fellows under guise of human law becomes a slave to false ambition, and imprints a stigma of disrespect upon his own head. Take him with you in your conversation through the alleys of buffoonery and gossip; parade him through the annals of literature and science; let him down to the deepest abyss of profound philosophy; march him through the avenues of conic sections, or the angular figures of geometry; escort him through the mystic beauties of the heavens, and he knows them all alike. But dare to disbelieve his wisdom, and he defends his ground with passion till he leaves you in doubt whether he really knows any. It is a false practice of his theory. Indeed man *is* created an active being in every human enterprise, and is sure to leave an impress on his associates either for good or for evil. He is the instrument of his soul wielded by its passions. But passions which by their fulfillment cause individual detriment are not those which plunge the mind into a sublime pathos of what is grand and noble, but that uncontrollable temper which blackens the heart with rage and anger, is the dagger which pierces one's own individuality. It stains the sanctity of a country's national germ, while it jeers the modesty and integrity that gives society its embellishment. Such examples do we find in our social galaxy not as wandering meteors, but as fixed luminaries continually burning, and pouring forth darkness instead of light.

To say that this is a flattering feature of our national fellowship is more than impudent, but to confess that it is the *one* ele-

ment which tends to alienate society is to expose the cause of its laxity. How many an unbridled act has struck us into amazement and wonder. At times we may attempt to smooth over one offence; we may try to correct an unpleasant remark; we may endeavor to make an evening's gathering an event of congenial perfection, only to find our efforts worsted, and Byron's stanza

"Society is now one polished horde
Formed of two mighty tribes, the bores and bored,"

materialized.

In order that we may enter the social hall pleasantly, and at the same time reap the luxuries of indiscriminate fancy, it may be, at times needful to wear a veil, though never a mask, lest it should chance to slip aside in the most familiar moments, and lay bare a flaunting prater, or an ill-tempered soul.

In many an instance does the quick temper of one, apparently modest, create universal astonishment, and offer a yawning source of enmity between friend and friend, where a jovial spirit, plain and open would tie heart to heart with those silver cords that bind the milder natures of men into one faithful compact.

That insolent self-assertion and disregard for others with whom we meet in the family in the public park, and in the pleasant evening gathering, always casts a shady gloom over all their joys. It makes us feel estranged, and rightly should it be eradicated before we meet again at a party or in the ball room, and do homage to unnatural show. If we can not otherwise effect a remedy so as to command respect for others who are present, then let us exclude such an one permanently from our company, and avoid many a bitter pang and sneering jest.

It takes a poor gardener who does not weed his garden, and rids the good and useful herbage from the imposture of the weeds which are continually drinking their nourishment, so that he may render the good better and more delicate. Why then should not we endeavor to purify society—a garden instituted by God himself, so as to bring

Him more perfect and worthy returns? Who of us would think of taking his mother, his sister, or his sweetheart into a gambling den for an hour's enjoyment, or who would allow any one to use improper language in their presence? Then much more should we strive to resist the intrusion of that lion-heart which imposes so rudely upon all seekers of innocent pleasure. Associates and companions are our stays and staves. To them we look for sympathy; to them we cast our misfortunes and troubles; and from them we should reasonably expect a like return in their associations, for with *them* we have our daily intercourse.

Looking still further into this great problem, we can more fully realize its imminent weight. For, what man would be willing to lead the woman—herself an ideal of beauty, to the altar of marriage and offer his undying love and protection to her who does not control her temper when she is in company, or what woman would yield up her heart, yea, her very life to such a man? We need no answer. For remember such traits wedded to a person for years will not be undone by the ceremonies of a real marriage. They will be omnipresent with their patron. They enter that new home, and long will it be till they are forgotten, if, indeed, they are *ever* overcome. But in real life we are almost tempted to exclaim with Hamlet:

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, and the dog will have his day."

Still we can hardly find anything more detestable than the audacity of foregoing established authority, nor anything less manly than such practice. Nature has its laws; nations their statutes; science its principles; and society its etiquette, and whoever does not obey these must suffer the consequences, in addition to the public disdain he is forced to bear. And rightly should it be so, because by failing, and suffering by it, we learn to do the right.

So then join hands in social life; oppose whate'er may lead to strife. Certainly we can all assist in the amelioration of our so-

cial concord by keeping actively opposed to these quick tempered impostors, and ourselves observing what we preach. By so doing we can shed a far more brilliant light of peace and harmony over the social world of youths and maidens who will soon wield the banner of our nation, and pose as the mothers of our families, than if we allow this head-strong indifference to pry upon the spare moments of our enjoyment with its disagreeable actions.

To elevate our standard of society is rightly to maintain its principles, and thereby rear a monument of adamant structure, more honorable, and more glorious than the craft of architects has ever devised. Then too will we possess a true source of happiness, and a true national greatness—the pride of our own land, the source of foreign admiration.

PUT ON THE BRAKES.

BY X.

Joseph Colt, who, for half a century was a stage driver in southern New York, died in Bethlehem, Sullivan county, on the ninth of last February. His last words were, "I can't get my foot on the brakes." This expression, which he made while in the last stages of his earthly existence, indicates that his thoughts were with his stage and that he did not realize the fact, that the mill with which he ground his food would soon stop grinding, and that the silver cord of his life would soon be loosed.

He is by no means the only example which we have of persons who find great difficulty in tearing loose from this world. The reason that so many people have to struggle so hard in their last moments is, because Satan knows that if he can not win them over before they die, he can never do so. Hence he makes his *last* and most *violent* effort before they cross the river and are forever beyond his reach.

When a blacksmith attaches brakes to a

wagon he knows beforehand that it is necessary to do so, that the wagon has to go down grade as well as up, that while going down grade it must be controlled by means of brakes. The earth consists of hills and plains. It rocks on its bosom the peaceful Pacific and boisterous Atlantic. On the Pacific you may expect smooth sailing. On the Atlantic you must struggle with storms and tempests. It has been discovered, that by means of brakes the speed of a wagon may be controlled. Quite recently it has been tried and proved that by means of oil the raging billows of the deep may be calmed. By pouring oil on the water the wind will pass over it without effect. This late discovery will save many a vessel from destruction and many a sailor from a premature grave.

Life has its up and down grades, its peace and disturbances. Means are known through which life is protected and controlled. These means are applied in every well regulated life, but where they are not applied, you will find a bad state of affairs. There are numerous examples of the former, but sad to say, still more of the latter kind. What is the use of having a brake if it is not tightened on the down grade? How *can* oil save a ship and its crew in time of storm, if it is kept in the ship and not poured out on the waves? What good will it do a person to know what to do so as to be happy in this world and the next, if he refuses to do it?

Ever since Cain slew Abel, the human race dreads that *deadly* poison, envy and jealousy, which has destroyed many a soul, but notwithstanding the fact, you can find it in almost every mortal, however unwilling he may be to acknowledge it. A thief has forever forfeited his good name, the respect and confidence of his friends and fellowmen, and is subject to the penalties of the law, yet *many* are willing to make that sacrifice. When a person is convicted for murder he must breathe out his life at that

contemptible place, the gallows, still some make up their minds to do so.

Prohibition, imprisonment and scolding are medicines which have been applied for drunkenness without effecting the desired results. Belgium claims to be applying something that brings better results. The individual who is arrested while drunk is compelled to sweep the public streets for two hours after he gets sober. Parties are rarely punished a second time. The Bible teaches us that Christ was crucified, that he ascended into Heaven, and that he will come again on the last day to judge the quick and the dead. Yet there are people in Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Kentucky, who believe that John Jacob Schweinfurth residing at Rockford, Ill., is Christ, and they worship him in the midst of the christian denominations around them.

When we read the history of the past and notice the many efforts that have been made to suppress the evils of those times, we see that the results were not equal to the expectations. At the present time we take different measures to manage the wicked and rebellious. We hold them in check by force, it is true, but remove the pressure and nature *will* leap forth. Luther made a good comparison when he said, "Sin is like a beard; it is often cut off, but it grows again." Since we are not able to root up the prevailing evils, does that mean that the ruler of darkness is *mightier* than the ruler of light? No, but it shows that there is a higher and a lower tendency in men, and that some people allow their lower tendencies to predominate, showing the weakness of man, not the weakness of God. Our conflict with sin is one continuous struggle from the cradle to the grave.

Some people allow themselves to be deceived by entertaining the idea that they must see all the bad they possibly can, in order to avoid it. He who believes that it is necessary to have actual experience in

wickedness in order to choose the good, is *decidedly* mistaken. Such ideas are nothing but the tempter's snare. For that which you have *never* tasted you will have no special craving. He who *never* used the weed can easily do without it. *Before* the Chinese used opium, they used their utmost strength to prevent foreigners from introducing it into their empire. *Now* they would grow wild about it if they could not get it. They know well enough that it *shortens* their lives.

The sinful fuel is within us, and if we have any wisdom whatever, we will keep away from the temptation which so readily ignites it. Sin *can* be resisted and evils suppressed, provided it is tried in time and in the proper way. Joseph Colt could blame nobody but himself for not getting his foot on the brakes, because he tried when it was too late. Why are people so often disappointed at the end of their lives? Simply, because many a person dwells more on what he does *not* believe than on what he *does* believe. When Lord Nelson was told of a signal that he did not wish to heed, he put his eye-glass on his blind eye and said, "I do not see it" just so, many persons *willfully* act contrary to their own welfare.

BOOKS MADE OF CLAY.

Far away beyond the plains of Mesopotamia, on the banks of the river Tigris, lie the ruins of the ancient city of Nineveh. Not long since huge mounds of earth and stone marked the place where the palaces and walls of the proud capital of the great Assyrian empire stood. The spade, first of the Frenchman, then of the Englishman, has cleared all the earth away, and laid bare all that remains of the old streets and palaces where the princes of Assyria walked and lived. The gods they worshipped and the books they read have all been revealed to the sight of a wondering world. The most curious of all the curious things preserved in this wonderful manner are the clay books of Nineveh.

The chief library of Nineveh was contain-

ed in the palace of Konyunjik. The clay books which it contains are composed of sets of tablets covered with very small writing. The tablets are oblong in shape, and when several of them are used for one book, the first line of the tablet following was written at the end of the one preceeding it. The writing on the tablets was of course done when the clay was soft, and then it was baked, to harden it. Then each tablet or book was numbered, and assigned to a place in the library with a corresponding number, so that the librarian could readily find it, just as our own librarians of to-day, number the books we read.

Among these books are to be found collections of hymns (to the gods) descriptions of animals and birds, stones and vegetables, as well as history, travels, etc. Perhaps those little Ninevite children of long ago took the same delight that the young folks of to-day do in stories of the birds, beasts and insects of Assyria.

The Assyrians and Babylonians were great students of astronomy. The method of telling time by the sun, and of marking it by the instrument called a sun dial, was invented by the latter nation. None of our modern clocks and watches can be compared to the sun-dial for accuracy. Indeed, we have to regulate our modern inventions by the old Babylonian one.—*Harper's Young People.*

THOUGHTS FOR REFLECTION.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at its brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again, and low! the well
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

MARTIN S. HARTING, '91. WILLIAM W. KISTLER, '91.

ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Ex. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Lit.

U. G. BERTOLET, '92, Per. O. F. BERNHEIM, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92.

AUG. M. BROWN, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

C. F. KIEHEL, '91, Pres.

P. G. SIEGER, '93, Sec.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

W. H. COOPER, '91, Pres.

E. F. KUNKLE, '92, Sec.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, Pres. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., Sec.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

M. J. BIEBER, '91, Pres.

I. H. STETLER, '92, Sec.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Pres.

P. G. SIEGER, '93, Sec.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, Manager.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE have neither seen nor heard of class rivalries that have been a benefit, either to the classes as a whole, to the members individually, or to the institution which they represented. However, on the contrary, we have seen and heard of class rivalries that created a hard feeling among the class-

es, a revengeful spirit in many of its members, and, what was still worse, left a stain in that period of their own, as well as their institution's history. Is it the object of the classes to do harm or to do good by having class rivalry? We think it is neither. Is it to have some fun? That seems to be the object.

What was the object of the Freshmen class of the University of the Pacific when they tried to take the canes from the Sophomores? Whether it was done with the intention of doing harm, of doing good, or of having some fun, is not in our power to say, because we do not know. Be that as it may. What were the results?

"The Sophomores soon found that they held but a minority of the canes. This aroused both their wrath and class spirit. They decided to set a trap. A cane was left in the library and guards were stationed in the hall to watch for its appearance. A Junior saw the scheme and decided to steal the bait. He took the cane and threw it out of the window; it was taken in hand by the Freshmen and soon joined many of its brethren. This act was beneath the dignity of a Junior. This rivalry, occurred between these two classes on Friday, Sept. 19. A war of words followed until Monday after chapel, when the Junior found himself standing on his head in a water trough." Things went on from bad to worse, as is, almost invariably, the case under circumstances like these. "Some thought that such an act should not go unpunished. On Wednesday morning, at 2.30 o'clock, a band of Juniors and Freshmen met on the campus, proceeded to the Phi Psi Hall, lifted two Sophomores from bed, carried them to West Hall, gave them a cold bath, and put them back to bed. This made matters still worse. The Sophomores became *extremely* enraged. On that morning while going to chapel there was a collision between a few men of the Junior and Sophomore classes, in which two Junior plugs and a Sophomore cane were destroyed. After chapel a Freshman mor-

tarboard was used up. At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon another Junior hat yielded to the attack of foot and knife. This affair threatened to disorganize that University. It was by no means an easy task for the Freshmen to settle these difficulties. However they claimed, that they had destroyed no property and the canes which they had captured did not come under the resolutions of the Faculty. But the Faculty thought differently. After several communications had passed between them, the Faculty, for supposed insubordination, suspended the class for thirty days. The other classes, knowing the actions of the Freshmen, became angry at the turn affairs had taken, met and decided to leave the institution if the Freshmen were not reinstated. On talking with several members of the Faculty, it was found that they had received a wrong impression of the resolutions of the Freshmen. On Monday afternoon a Faculty meeting was called to which a committee of two was sent from each class. Differences were explained, and the Freshmen were reinstated and allowed to settle their affairs as the Juniors and Sophomores had done."

Undoubtedly, everybody who is connected with that University is sorry that this happened. We do not believe, that the originators of this class rivalry and those who took part in it, are at all pleased with their own actions. We would sooner believe that they are very sorry for what they have done. At least, they should be. We know that they inflicted a painful wound upon themselves, and that our mentioning it will only irritate that wound. But there are also cases in surgery where a wound *must* be opened in order to heal it. A student who respects the feelings of his fellow-students, parents, professors, relatives, and friends as much as he respects his own, will not encourage, much less engage in a class rivalry.

The classes of the University of the Pacific, that united their forces to oppose the

action of their Faculty, have not the convictions that Henry Ward Beecher had, "We are responsible for the evil that is existing, if we have not exhausted all our resources."

THE older alumni of the Institution could greatly alleviate the tasks of the editors, if they would devote a part of their leisure to the writing of articles for this Journal. We would certainly be thankful for unsolicited articles from those who have been here years ago. The alumni are numerous. Our acquaintance with them is limited to a comparatively few. From those who have been in active life for a number of years, we would be especially glad to hear. Yet those are the very ones whom we do not know. There are always some who take a delight in writing. To such we would say, that they are doubly indebted to us, and that their articles sent to us, though they are not solicited by an especial request, will be received with great pleasure. The want of matter often compels us to print very inferior matter. This matter could easily be remedied by loyal spirits scattered over our large country. Let each and every one regard this as a personal invitation and solicitation for him to write. Such a course would make the work of the editors far more pleasant, and would greatly enhance the standard of the Journal. Gratuitous work can only be expected from friends of the College. Let us have a proof of your friendship in this line, for we have a right to assume that all alumni are friends of the institution.

THE results of the recent elections were alike surprising to the successful and defeated party. It again demonstrated the instability of party affiliations in the United States. It shows that there is a large element in our country, which is either indifferent or undecided in regard to the principles of the different parties. The lesson it teaches, is that it does not give a successful party any sense of security in anything except conservative measures.

OUR ALUMNI.

- '73. *Muhlenberg's First Member of Congress.*
On Tuesday, Nov. 4th, George F. Kribbs, Esq., Clarion, Pa., was elected to represent the Twenty-eighth District of Pennsylvania in the next Congress. This is the first time a Muhlenbergian has been elected to a seat in the House of Representatives, and we hereby doff our editorial hat in congratulating Congressman Kribbs upon the honor so worthily bestowed.
- '73. Rev. John Nicum, Rochester, N. Y., has recently published a very able pamphlet in German in which he defends the General Council from the attacks of the Missouri Lutherans.
- '74. Hon. M. C. Henninger was re-elected State Senator from the Lehigh District of Pennsylvania. He is one of our Trustees.
- '74. The increased Democratic majority in Lehigh County is due largely to the efforts of James L. Schaadt, Esq., the active Chairman of the County Committee, with headquarters at Allentown.
- '75. E. H. Stine, Esq., a member of the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg, succeeds J. F. Kline, Esq., of '80, as Prothonotary of Lehigh County, Pa.
- '80. On Sept. 14th the beautiful chapel costing \$3500, built by the Sunday-school Association of Salem Lutheran Congregation of Pleasant Valley, Monroe County, Pa., was dedicated. Rev. S. B. Shepp, the pastor, is to be congratulated upon his success in this charge.
- '80. George T. Ettinger, of our Academic Department, is now President of the Board of Control of the Public Schools of Allentown, of which body Dr. M. H. Richards is Secretary. In speaking of their election the *Chronicle and News* has the following:—"In electing Prof. George T. Ettinger to the presidency of the Board of Control that body bestowed a deserved compliment upon a gentleman, who though young in

years, has devoted nearly all his life to the cause of education. No one is better qualified to fill the position, and there is a double compliment in the honor because of the fact that it was conferred upon the youngest member of the body. That he will demonstrate that the Board acted wisely in their choice admits of no doubt. The re-election of Secretary Richards and Treasurer Barnes is evidence that the Board recognizes merit and is well satisfied with the services rendered by these gentlemen."

- '82. The address of Rev. L. J. Bickel is now, 610 W. 4th St., Wilmington, Delaware.
- '82. We are glad to report that Oscar J. Stine, Esq., Catasauqua, Pa., is recovering from his recent severe sickness.
- '83. Rev. J. O. Schlenker desires to be addressed at 30 N. Church St., Hazleton, Pa.
- '87. Rev. Raymond E. Butz has returned from his trip to Europe, and is still in Allentown.
- '88. Alfred W. Kistler preached at Stroudsburg on Sunday, October 26th. He stopped at Allentown while on his way to Stroudsburg. Our Muhlenberg boys were glad to see him.
- '88. Clinton Fetter was in our city on Sunday, October 19th. He does not visit College very often. There are some other attractions claiming his attention when he comes to Allentown.
- '88. David G. Gerberich preached at Kutztown on Sunday, October 23d. On his return, he visited some of his friends at college and also some members of the Faculty.
- '90. Nevin E. Miller attended the Reformation festival at St. Michael's Lutheran Church on Sunday, Nov. 2d.
- '90. W. O. Fegely made some political speeches during the late campaign. He is reading law at lawyer Kline's office.



The Red and Blue could have more system in its arrangement. Articles that come under one department should be together and not scattered pell mell all over.

* * *

The Illini is an instructive and practical journal. It contains such an abundance of variety that it must certainly be appreciated by all. It contains more departments and are better supplied than the majority of our exchanges. It does not expend all its energies on one department at the sacrifice of the rest; but gives due weight to each. It is one after which many of our sister exchanges would do well in modelling.

* * *

The main features of *The Dartmouth* of October 17, are its editorial and athletic departments. Many facts are alluded to in the several editorials that are worthy of consideration. Much time and attention are given to athletic sports as we infer from its columns. There is, however, scarcely any literary matter in the issue, which should not by any means be neglected as it is one of the main features of a college journal.

* * *

The dissertation on the poem "The Lady of Shalott" by Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of England, has attracted our attention in *The Lantern*. It shows a careful and close study of the poem. *The Lantern* strongly condemns the action of the students who painted and daubed college property at the State University of Ohio. We agree that class spirit should be manifested among students in the right direction and always for the honor of the class and the institution's welfare; but when such enthusiasm takes

the form of destroying and defacing college property it cannot be condemned too severely and whenever such perpetrators are discovered they should be dealt with anything but leniency.

* * *

The Delaware College Review rejoices over the fact that steam-heat has been introduced into the college building and that they have received a new gymnasium. The Study of Current Topics as a Feature of School, Academic, and College Education is an article of common interest. Stress should be laid upon the study of current events of to-day so as to obtain a knowledge of the times in which we live; because, in our practical life we will have to deal with the present. What have we to do with the past but to draw valuable lessons from it to guide us wisely in our actions.

* * *

The Swarthmore Phoenix has made its appearance and seems to be as active and earnest as ever. The editorials and exchanges are its main features. The editorial department gives vent to the time-honored system of college honor men, delivering "spread eagle" orations on commencement occasions. It speaks against the system most strenuously as well as other journals do at present. It asserts, "that it were far better if the speaking were done by some one who knows how—by some person distinguished in literature or the affairs of the day. Such a programme would make it a pleasure to attend commencement. 'One good speech is worth any number inferior ones.' The students would thus be instructed, the visitors entertained instead of bored, and an unfair practice of distribution relieved of its worst features." It is a question that has received much attention at institutions where the graduating classes are already large and yearly increasing. It is a question that should receive due consideration among students and college faculties, whether the old system is the best, or could a better feature be instituted.



—Election.

—'94's Initiation.

—Bible Class Organization.

—The political fever ran high at times.

* * *

"Some of us wear glasses, and others do not."

* * *

—We congratulate '94 upon its class cry; it really sounds well.

* * *

—The Preps are about the only ones who engage in foot ball just now. They all saved their pennies and bought a big rubber ball. How nice!

* * *

—We would advise that a few more opticians settle in Allentown. It is an excellent field of labor while the boys have the spectacle fever.

* * *

—About ten or a dozen of the boys at college, paid a flying visit to their homes on election day in order that they might assist in the election of their nominee.

* * *

—The new officers of the Junior Class, elected on the 5th inst., are: President, Clarence Beck; Vice President, Henry B. Richards; Secretary, Isaac H. Stettler; Treasurer, Harvey P. Lutz.

* * *

—Muhlenberg has again been befriended. Mr. Luther P. Keller, of Philadelphia, recently sent his check of one thousand dollars to our college for the purpose of endowing a scholarship to the memory of his son, Luther

P. Keller, Jr., who died last August. This scholarship will be known as "The Luther P. Keller, Jr., Memorial Scholarship," of St. John's Church, Philadelphia.

* * *

—From one of our daily papers we learn, that the Woman's League, an association of the ladies in town, has engaged a young lady to give a series of lectures on psycho-physical culture. This would be exceedingly beneficial to the Juniors, as they would then be enabled to convert implied physiological psychology into the practical—but this, we are taught, has been thus far unsuccessful. Alas! it's "for the ladies only."

* * *

—Our fondlings have a class yell; here it is:

Rouge et noir,
Rouge et noir,
Muhlenberg, Muhlenberg,
Ninety-four!

It is half French and half English. For a pony translation ask any member of the class. We have been asked not to give them away.

* * *

—Dr. Wackernagel has very graciously organized two classes, one consisting of the Seniors and Juniors, the other composed of the Sophomores and Freshmen, to which he proposes to give instruction by lecturing on the Bible and Church History. He also expects to take up first, the Augsburg Confession, in which the articles of the faith of our church, relating to the theistic idea of the Trinity, should be understood, knowingly. He puts himself to no little inconvenience in coming down to college twice a month for the purpose of imparting this long felt want, but he feels that he will be amply repaid by good attendance and deep interest which has already been manifested, judging from some of the questions which have lately been asked by a number of the students. We urge the boys to show their appreciation of Dr. W's kindness.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Prof. Garber had his house painted during the campaign week.

* * *

* Dr. Wackernagle was present last Sunday, at the installation of Rev. J. O. Schlanker, a graduate of Muhlenberg College, in Christ Church, at Hazleton.

STUDENTS.

* Kiehl, '91. "Mamma, give me five cents, I want to bet on Pattison."

* * *

* Lutz, '93, has also been absent from College several weeks, on account of sickness.

* * *

* Spicker C., when asked to give a chemical property of Oxygen, said, "It is used for itching."

* * *

* Sachs, '91, is very ably filling the office of presidency at the "Young People's" of St. Luke's Church.

* * *

* Barner, '94, concluded that he would like a vacation for a few weeks, so he had his eyes treated.

* * *

* Anewalt, '93, and Wackernagle, '94, have become members of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

* * *

* Roos, '93, deserves credit for his valor, but on the other hand, just as much discredit for his "freshness."

* * *

* Stettler, '92, asked by Dr. Richards, "What is an Epicure?" "An epicure is-one-that-writes-an-epic."

* * *

* Trafford, '92, is Supt. of the First Ward Infant Sunday School, and spends his Saturdays in visiting his scholars.

* Lazarus, '94, who was on the sick list for quite a length of time, is slowly recovering, and will again be with us by December.

* * *

* Longaker, '93, delivered an address at the Reformation Festival before the natives of Mountainville, Sunday evening, November 2d.

* * *

* Kercher, '93, would like an invitation to deliver an address at Stetlersville. He likes to spread himself among the female sex there.

* * *

* "Grand Exhibition" by Snyder, '91, on the front Campus. Five cents to see him display his physical ingenuity by climbing the large button-wood tree.

* * *

* When Yetter, '93, took his "best" into a saloon he said, "Will you take Oysters?" Answer, "O I don't care if I do." Yetter, "Well, I wish you didn't care if you did."

* * *

* As Prof. Bauman, in Geology, was explaining about a thigh-bone six feet long that was found in the Reptilian age, Seneker, '91, with surprise said, "That must have been a large snake."

* * *

* Brown, '91, made a trip to Reading recently, combining business with pleasure. He paid a visit to his feminine friend and at the same time sold W. U. Kistler's apples which he got into his possession a few nights before.

* * *

* Ebert, '93, when he was translating a certain portion of Greek, was asked by Dr. Seip, "whether he didn't have an instance of interpolation?" Ebert: "Yes sir." Dr.: "Do you know what interpolation is?" Ebert: "No sir." An honest confession, Ebert.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The October number of "*The Old Homestead*," a monthly magazine published by Davis Bros., at Savannah, Ga., appears for the first time on our table. It is a magazine of the same style as "*The Ladies' Home Journal*" but as yet the articles hardly possess the same excellence although they are very readable. It is devoted to Science, Art, Literature, Music, The Home and The Farm, and all the departments are ably edited. It is the only publication of its kind in the South and its tone is very pure. The paper is also illustrated by several cuts which go a great way towards making it attractive. A sample copy will be sent free upon application. Address, Davis Bros. publishers and proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

The last number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* contains many articles of value. Among the principal articles are those entitled "Our Italy," "A Halloween Wraith," and "Urban and Commercial Chili," "Madrilene, or The Festival of the Dead" and "Princeton University" are also worthy of the attention which they receive. But by far the most interesting article, at least from an historical point of view, is "Der Meistertrunk." This is the title of the festival play at Rothenburg. The story that forms the basis of the play is as follows: In 1631 Marshal Tilly had been badly crippled by the loss of the battle at Beitenfeld. In order to prevent the further advance of Gustave Adolphus into Bavaria he determined to occupy Rothenburg. The burghers had great confidence in their walls and relied on assistance of the King of Sweden. One day during the siege however the powder magazine blew up and Tilly's forces took possession. He condemned the Burgomaster and his colleagues to death but by means of the appeals of the women and children he relented but levied such a heavy contribution that the town has never fully recovered from the effects. Tilly's change of mind was brought about in this way. He had been drinking from a goblet which held six quarts and feeling good he said that he would pardon the Burgomaster and his companions, if someone would empty this goblet at one draught. Councillor Nusch made the attempt and succeeded; this saved the lives of the Burgomasters. "Upon this historial legend the festival play is founded and combines both features—the festival and the play. It is in many respects unique and is exceedingly interesting." "The Quaker Lady" is the subject of a very pretty little poem by S. Weir Mitchell. The finishing chapters of "Port Tarascon" also appear in this edition and we are sorry to note this as it was one of the most interesting stories running in the periodical.

The November *Century* is full of papers which cannot help exciting interest. A new series of papers begin in this number about "An American in Tibet." It is the

description of W. Woodville Rockhill's journey through Tibet which took him nine months to complete. Tibet is a country of which very little is known and very few travelers have succeeded in even crossing its borders, since it is separated from China and India by the highest mountain range in the world and from Mongolia by uninhabitable deserts. There are also other obstacles, such as the ignorance of the people and the dread of the Chinese, who really are the masters of the country, lest they may be displaced. Rockhill went from Peking through Tibet to Shanghai in nine months and a large portion of this country had never before been trodden by a white man. Judging from the first selection, the remaining ones promise to be of the greatest value. "Early Victories of the American Navy. New Facts from French Sources" is an article well suited to heighten every true American's pride in our navy. It states that "at the very outset American naval constructors aimed at a higher standard than had at the time been attained." The subsequent success of our arms on the water in later conflicts is good proof of the statement. The article consists of an account of the three separate victories of the "Constellation" over the French brigates. This article comes in at a very opportune time since it is only a few months ago that our government has sent out several armed cruisers of the latest fashion, to sustain the dignity of our country abroad and at home. Among other pieces must be mentioned "Two French Sculptors" which is very finely illustrated from works by Rodin and Dalon. In fact the November *Century* is a magazine of more than usual interest.

BOOK NOTE.

"*A Decade of Oratory*" is the subject of a very neat book sent to us from the Northwestern University of Illinois. It is a collection of eleven prize orations which have been awarded the annual prize of one hundred dollars given by Mrs. James S. Kirk. The book is nicely bound in royal purple and the lettering on the cover is in gold. It is the result of the labor of Edwin L. Shuman, who has collected the speeches and edited the book. The idea, which is to compile all the "Kirk" orations is quite a happy one and worthy of imitation. The "Kirk" prize of one hundred dollars was first given by Mrs. Kirk in 1878 and is awarded "to that member of the Senior class who shall write and pronounce the best English oration." Among the subjects of the successful contestants are such as "The Duty of the Scholar in American Politics," "William the Silent," and "The Mission of the Press," all the subjects are good however without one exception. The book contains several illustrations of college buildings which serve to brighten its pages. It closes with a short defense of prizes in general. It is printed in Evanston, Illinois by the University Press Company.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN and NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK and NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN and EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN and BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.**

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes.

LATEST STYLE,

at \$3.50 equal to any \$5.00
Shoe in the market.

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,

→ Fashionable Merchant Tailors, ←

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Ready-made Clothing,

S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.

**THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,**

—In the Lehigh Valley.—

We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager AND Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,

Sanitary Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

637 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE

MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Literary.....49—54	Bible Study in College.
The Ministry of the Beautiful.	Our "Quarter Centennial."
What do you See?	Our Alumni.....57—58
Some Facts.	Exchanges.....59
Wistful.	Locals.....60—61
Epitaph on a Pet Dog.	Personals.....62—63
Editorials.....55—56	Magazine Notes.....64
Inter-Collegiate Press Association.	

DECEMBER, 1890

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN B

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,
PUBLISHED BY THE
Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen; \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS
627 HAMILTON STREET,
—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.◀

☞Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖The • Muhlenberg.❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 4.



THE MINISTRY OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

From the earliest dawn of history up to the present time the influences of the beautiful have been powerfully felt by the children of men. That which made the Greeks the most cultured people of ancient times was nothing other than the beautiful in their myths and in their poetry. Italy through her fair skies and beautiful hills was made the home of the grandest artists the world has ever seen, and in our own country, who can calculate the influence of New England scenery, Southern grandeur or Western magnificence in making her the home of a free and enlightened people? The almost divine power of beauty makes itself felt everywhere, lifting us, as it were, for a season beyond the cares and trials of life into the delightful realms of the fancy. And the perception of the beautiful is universal. It is implanted in every heart. The child upon its mother's knee shouts for joy at the sight of the glittering stars or the beautiful rainbow; noble ambition springs up in the breast of the youth as he gazes upon the lovely landscape or the beautiful sea, and even the feeble, tottering is refreshed and strengthened on beholding the splendor of the morning sun.

Equally extensive are the provisions made for the gratification of this sense of the beautiful in man. The world is full of beauty.

It dwells in the dew-drop, in the snowflake and in the ice gem. It clothes the sloping hillsides and the rolling meadow. The mountain rill reveals it at every turn. The heavens show it forth in endless variety. Even the very caves and caverns of the earth are unspeakably rich in beauty. In art we see beauty in the arched dome and the gilded cathedral, in sculptured marble and painted canvas, while it forms the very essence and life of poetry and music.

Since, then, the beautiful is such an all-pervading presence and so universally perceived, let us note more particularly its influence upon man.

Go forth on some fair morning and open your heart to the beautiful in nature. Behold the morning sun as it slowly rises above the eastern hills, shedding its beautiful, life-giving rays o'er land and sea, lining the clouds with a golden fringe, and calling everything to life and activity. Do not its pleasant rays lighten the heart of every one, be it the peasant at his toil or the monarch on his throne, the sufferer upon his couch or the criminal in his cell? The sight of a beautiful landscape fills us with pleasant emotions. The distant mountains rearing their snow-crowned peaks until they seem to kiss the skies, the river lazily winding its course toward the ocean, the grove with its dark green foliage, and the fertile valley,—all declare unto us the glory of their Maker and make us love Him more. And the flowers,—what volumes they unfold to us!

"Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From loneliest nook."

How universally they are admired! They

minister to our happiness at every stage of life. The fond mother weaves them about the cradle of her babe, the maiden twines them in her flowing tresses and the hand of affection strews them o'er a loved one's grave. So throughout the whole realm of nature we meet with beauty that elevates the soul and creates purer and holier ideals within us.

Still greater is the influence of the beautiful in art. Beauty here changes our admiration the hallowed precincts of home, in the public square and in the sanctuary of God. And upon the beautiful in art depends, in a large measure, the culture and refinement of a people. This is especially true in reference to the influence of the beautiful in poetry, romance and music. How it here steals into our hearts and sways our feelings, now exciting emotions of joy and now again starting the sympathetic tear. The beauty of Homer, Dante and Milton are read by, and minister to, the welfare of the civilized world. Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Grey are admired wherever the English language is spoken, and the lofty, yet simple flights of our own Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant are rich legacies and lasting benefits to the American people.

The beautiful in romance ministers to the elevating and ennobling of the reader. Who that has read such writers as Scott, Lytton, Cooper and Hawthorne has not been touched and at the same time strengthened morally by their beautiful pictures of nature and fine delineations of character.

In the sphere of music, we find beautiful ministers to man's happiness from the cradle to the grave. Orpheus-like it calms his stormy passions and softens his sin-hardened heart. How the tender accents of a mother's lullaby linger in the heart of her child, influencing its every day life for years after the mother herself has passed away. Music is man's highest gift for praise and when thus employed it imparts loftier ideals and holier longings.

But over and above the beautiful in nature and art stands the beautiful in character.

There its power has been recognized at all times, and by it the masses have been, are to-day and always will be swayed. The man with a spotless character is the strong man, the hero, who can command, and who will be obeyed. He plays an important part in the great drama of life and history is rich in the record of his deeds. We see him towering above his fellows,—

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on his head."

Yes, the beautiful is a ministering angel sent to cheer man's pathway and to elevate his soul. It makes him better, truer and nobler, lifting him out of his base self and placing him upon a higher plane of existence. It enlarges our souls and gives us higher and nobler thoughts, while it awakens in us the tenderest sensibilities and the purest emotions. Under its benign influence the cares, the sorrows and the burdens of life are dispelled like mist before the morning sun. And to the rightly attuned heart it lifts, as it were, the curtain of time and affords a glorious vision of the great beyond which language cannot describe, which the imagination cannot picture, but which we are told is beautiful beyond conception. S.

WHAT DO YOU SEE?

BY JAMES B. WERNER, '90.

It is to Goethe, I think, that we are indebted for the enunciation of the truth: "Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his own image." No matter how insignificant the act may be, the observant will always find therein an unerring index of the character of the actor.

Especially is this true of the almost unconscious act of seeing. Indeed, it is in the careful observation of this, more than in anything else that we discover the happy faculty of seeing ourselves, if not "as others see us," at least,—and this is after all the more important—of seeing ourselves *as we are*.

Men unconsciously betray their personality by what they see in the physical, moral, and spiritual landscape round about them. This truth was most forcibly impressed upon the writer not many months past, when, in company with several others, he stood upon one of the highest peaks of the Alleghanies and looked upon the loveliest mountain view his eyes ever beheld. There was the same beautiful landscape presented to each one of the party, yet how differently the several members thereof *saw*. To instance but two: for the eyes of the lumberman who accompanied us, it had naught of beauty or of grandeur. To him, the tall pines, towering to the skies and bidding defiance to a thousand storms, were but the boards and planks into which he meant one day to convert them and, no doubt, the imaginary buzz of the circular saw completely drowned the twittering of the birds in the leafy branches overhead. How different he from our poetical friend to whom the very rocks were altars, every leaf a paten, each perfumed flower a censer, and all the myriad voices of nature, a grand choral in praise of the Almighty.

Notice, if you please, the different columns which hold the attention of several readers of the same paper. You need not be told that he who pores over the Stock quotations to the exclusion of well nigh everything else is a business man. The figures there, are what he sees. Every fluctuation of the Money Market is carefully noted by him and nothing of financial interest escapes *his* eye. He sees other things, it is true, but yet as compared to this, it may with truth be said that he has eyes for nothing else! Ask him, for example, about the champion footballist or the relative standing of the different college teams, and one would infer he had never read the paper. Then, there is the society man. His eye rests upon "the Social World" and in that alone he is interested. Trust him to know all about the social events of the season and to be well informed of the latest society scandal, no matter how trivial. How differently from both these, the Church

man sees Society, as the unreal world which is half a lie, business, and sport, he notes most cursorily but his eye is quick to see all things, no matter how insignificant, appertaining to the religious world. So on, *ad infinitum, ad libitum*. What a man sees shows what he is, and it furnishes him a mirror wherein he can see his own image most faithfully portrayed.

Yet more widened, if possible, do we find this truth in the moral and spiritual realms. There are men who can see nothing of the good or noble or honorable in the acts of their fellow-men. No sacrifice so great, but is prompted by some gross motives of self-interest. No devotion so earnest, but they see in it much that savors of deception. If there is any good in the world, THEY fail to see it. But who doubts that such men are but revealing the sad state of their own hearts? As all is darkness in the eye of the blind nor is there any light therein, so in the heart of the distrusting mis-anthrope, dwells little truth or goodness. On the other hand, he who is quick to notice the delicate refinements of mens' motives and is ever ready to see "the good in everything save sin" unconsciously bears witness to the nobility of the soul regnant within himself.

Greatest, perhaps, is the knowledge gained of the spiritual life, thus unwittingly disclosed. One man sees naught in our Blessed Lord that he should desire Him; to another He is the chiefest among ten thousand, the one altogether lovely!

And what do *you* see? Ask yourself the question and honestly make an answer. There is nothing of beauty or of loveliness in the moral landscape round about, say you? Be assured, the cause is *in yourself*. No one but a fool would say that there is no light in the world, simply because he can not see it on account of blindness or some other cause. Have you failed to discover virtue and purity in man or woman? I fear, you are but exposing your own morality unclean as a "defiled cloth." Says not the Poet, "All seems

infected that the infected spy, as all seems yellow to the jaundic'd eye"?

Ah, my friend, the world is *not* all a lie. There is much of truth and of honor and of goodness therein, if we have but the eyes to see it. The sun *does* shine and the world is filled with light, but the blind see it not. Let us not be among the number who, though they have eyes, yet do they not see. Let us be rid of our moral and spiritual blindness and open our eyes to what is good and true and lovely rather than to that which is evil and of darkness. The vultures' eye is quick to detect carrion;—therein is its delight; the humming bird, despising this, wings its flight from flower to flower and is restless till it rests where all is pure and sweet. Thus, too, may we endeavor to see naught save the good and beautiful and exceeding lovely in the moral and spiritual landscape round about us!

SOME FACTS.

S. E. O. '76.

In writing for a Journal, which issues from a Lutheran institution, it can not possibly be thought out of place to write of matters pertaining to Lutherans and the Lutheran Church. Besides, there is a saying of more than human authority, that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." These two points being admitted, we proceed to give some facts, which may be distasteful to some and a revelation to others, but must be exceedingly gratifying to all good Lutherans.

All who read the periodicals of the day, know that the Lutheran Church and her institutions receive little attention and less space from them. In vain do you look for items, in the daily press, from Muhlenberg College, or other Lutheran institutions, except of those things which are disparaging to the institutions. Take, for example, our own Alma Mater. The work of College may prosper ever so well in the hands of able

men, the number of students may increase ever so rapidly and men may prosecute their work ever so successfully; yet the world, at large, is never the wiser for it, as far as the daily press is concerned. But let a few of the "boys" engage in a little innocent sport and it is at once heralded to the world as an uprourious uprising and an act of insubordination among the students. We are not specially complaining about this lack of recognition, but are engaged in stating some facts.

But turning from special to general matters, it may be said that the world does not begin to appreciate the work of the Lutheran Church in the great field of Education. Notwithstanding, this Church is the largest Protestant body in the world, numbering more adherents than all other Protestant bodies put together (for confirmation, see "Lutheran Church Annual") and stands today at the head of religious bodies as an educational Church. In other words, in matters of education, not to mention missionary and other benevolent operations, she occupies the front rank. Her literary institutions in Europe are the best equipped in the world, the most renowned for the learning of their instructors and of the most far-reaching influence as literary centres. It is not too much to say, that they are the pride of the literary world; but when the world speaks of these institutions the fact that they are Lutheran institutions, is forgotten. Statistics abundantly prove these assertions.

True, in this country the Lutheran Church has not yet attained her proper place, as a leader, in educational matters. But there are reasons for this state of affairs, as a careful study of her history readily proves. First of all, the first Lutheran immigrants who landed on these shores, were of the poorer classes of the old world, many of them leaving whatever possessions they may have had in the Fatherland for a new start in life in a new country and amid untried surroundings. Many of them lived in this country as servants and day-laborers for years before they

were able to acquire even the smallest and most humble kind of property. Then, owing to their peculiar circumstances, many years passed until they were able to acquire sufficient means to support themselves and their families. Living in the most simple and economical manner, some of them were enabled, in time, to acquire a competency.

In spite, however, of adverse circumstances, as soon as possible after their settlement in the country of their adoption, they began the erection of churches, and, what is of equal importance, by the side of the churches they erected school houses. The importance of education seems never to have been forgotten by the early Lutherans in this country, and many were the sacrifices which they cheerfully made, in order to give their children the advantages of a good and solid and christian education. Already in Muhlenberg's time, efforts were made to establish institutions of higher education. The project of an institution of high order was thwarted by the Revolutionary War, and after the trying ordeal of those times the condition of the country and the Church was of such a nature as to prevent the establishment of an institution by Lutherans.

The first institution for higher education was established in the early part of the present century. This was followed by others in more or less rapid succession. Indeed, the progress that has been made in less than three-quarters of a century, is somewhat remarkable. It is a matter of more than ordinary interest, especially to one interested in the affairs of the Lutheran Church, to take up a carefully prepared list of educational institutions and note the date of their establishment, and see how rapidly one succeeds the other. We often speak of being behind others in this matter; and yet when we come to think of the matter properly, we need not be ashamed of the progress we have made. Those institutions of learning, which are generally regarded as the leading institutions of the country, were established and endowed by the munificence of wealthy in-

dividuals or societies, and yet, to-day, a number of them come before the world, complaining of insufficient endowment and begging for better support. On the other hand, the institutions of learning within the Lutheran Church have been established and are supported by the smaller gifts of a large number of people, very generally in ordinary circumstances of life.

It is particularly of these institutions that we desire to speak in this paper. The institutions of learning, supported by the Lutheran Church in America, to-day, number a round one hundred. These are supported by a communicant membership of somewhat more than a million, many of them in the humbler walks of life. Of these institutions, twenty-three are Theological Seminaries, having property valued at \$1,096,778, endowment amounting to \$441,894 (11 not reporting or being supported by annual gifts of congregations and individuals), having 72,505 volumes in their Libraries, employing 77 professors and having 955 students of Theology. There exist twenty-eight Colleges, having property valued at \$1,452,351, endowment amounting to \$648,500 (13 not reporting), employing 216 professors and having 3,852 students, 800 of these having the ministry in view (11 not reporting). There exist 37 Academies and Classical institutions of various kinds and grades, not counting the academical departments in colleges, having property valued at \$443,500 (10 not reporting), endowment amounting to \$21,000 (29 not reporting any endowment, being supported by tuition and annual gifts), having 12,930 volumes in their Libraries (14 not reporting), employing 157 instructors and having 2,743 students (5 not reporting), of whom 195 students have the ministry in view (24 not reporting). There exist 12 Ladies' Seminaries, having property valued at \$242,500, none of them having any endowment, having 6,425 volumes in their Libraries, employing 95 instructors and having 998 pupils.

The grand total of these figures aggregates

100 Lutheran Institutions of learning, established in less than three-quarters of a century, having property valued at \$3,235,129 (10 not reporting), endowment amounting to \$1,411,394 (65 not reporting any endowment and being supported by annual gifts of the people and the tuition of the students), 186,640 volumes in their Libraries (42 not reporting), employing 545 professors and instructors, having 8,548 students (5 not reporting), and of these, excluding about one thousand lady pupils, 1,950 having the ministry in view, or one out of every seven.

These details may not be interesting to some; but, interesting or uninteresting, they are facts and unfold a tale that may prove to be a revelation to those outside of the Lutheran Church and to quite a large number within the Church. If I have succeeded, only partially, in removing a stigma from the Church of the Reformation in this country, the object of this paper will be accomplished. May the one hundred institutions more than double in number during the next three-quarters of a century, the value of properties and endowments run up high into millions and the number of students more than quadruple. Better yet, may the proportion of those who have the ministry in view rather be one-half than one-seventh.

WISTFUL.

Dear, it is hard to stand
So near thy life, yet so apart;
So near—I think so near—thine heart;
So near that I could touch thine hand,
And yet so far I dare not take
That hand in mine for love's dear sake.
So near that I can look my fill
At stated times upon thy face;
So far that I must yield a place
To others, sore against my will;
So near that I can see thee smile;
So far my poor heart aches the while.
Dear, it is hard to know,
Whate'er the stress, the storm, the strife,

The fret, the sadness of thy life,
I have no power, no right to show
Love in my heart, love on my lips,
To comfort thee in life's eclipse;

No right to claim before the rest
The privilege to weep with thee;
No right across life's stormy sea;
To bid thee welcome to my breast;
No right to share thy hopes, thy fears,
Through all the weary, weary years.
—*From All the Year Round.*

EPITAPH ON A PET DOG.

BY AN ALUMNUS.

Here coolest earth bedecks thy grave;
Here rest thy weary bones
Thou emblem of the canine race,
Now deaf to winters moans.

Though not a hound thy species was,
Thy scent was keen as theirs,
And with a panting tongue pursued
The rabbits and the hares.

Thy ever watchful eye kept guard;
Thy never-sleeping ear
Would never permit a stranger pass
Unless inspired with fear.

But now ye tramps can freely come;
Ye quail and hare rejoice;
He bites no more, and never more
Your haunts re-sound his voice.

That self same gun that made him leap
With joy upon the chase,
Has pierced his side with cruel shot,
And closed his aged days.

He served his master long and well;
He seldom roamed the street,
But praise and death were all he had
When he became effete.

Thus man take lesson from his death
That while you be, to live,
Though nearest friends may pierce your side
Yet God has life to give.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

MARTIN S. HARTING, '91. WILLIAM W. KISTLER, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Ex. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Lit.
U. G. BERTOLET, '92, Per. O. F. BERNHEIM, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92. AUG. M. BROWN, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

R. H. BACHMAN, '91, PRES. F. W. SPIEKER, '92, SEC.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

C. W. T. STRASSER, '91, PRES. FRED DOER, '92, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A. M. BROWN, '91, PRES. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, MANAGER.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, MANAGER.

EDITORIALS.

THE semi-annual convention of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held Saturday, December 6th, in Parlor C, of the Continental Hotel. The meeting, which comprised delegates from a number of the colleges in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, was called to order at 11.30

o'clock, A. M., by William C. Sproul, of Swarthmore, chairman of the Executive Committee. The first item of business transacted was the election of the Georgetown College Journal, of the District of Columbia, to membership in the association. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. C. Sproul, editor-in-chief of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*; vice president, Boudre Phinizy of the *Princetonian*; secretary and treasurer, Charles C. Greer, of the *Dickinsonian*; Executive Committee, Walter Forstall, of the *Lehigh Burr*, chairman; Francis C. Williams, of the *Pennsylvanian*; A. C. Rothermel, of the Franklin and Marshall College Student; and W. M. Hart, of the *Haverfordian*.

The exercises consisted of the reading of papers on the following subjects: "The College Journal and College Politics; How to Elevate the Former from the Influence of the Latter," E. M. Mills, of Lafayette; "The Influence of the Dormitory System as a Promoter of College Spirit and Unity," W. C. Sproul, Swarthmore; "The Agricultural Education; its Objects and Results," E. R. Martin, Delaware College; "The Subject of University Extension as Proposed in Philadelphia," Dallet Fuguet, University of Pennsylvania; "Suggestions for the Eradication from the Public Mind of the Growing Sentiment against Foot Ball," A. P. Dennis, Princeton; "The Use and Abuse of the Term 'University' by American Institutions of Learning," A. C. Rothermel, of Franklin and Marshall; "The Happy Mean in Col-Journalism; Where to Draw the Line between Literature and News," Walter Forstall, of Lehigh; "Commencement Exercises and Honor Systems; Existing Systems and Local Systems of College Honors," C. C. Greer, Dickinson.

A banquet was served at 2 o'clock and after that H. M. Watts, Lafayette, '86, delivered a critical address on college journalism. The journals represented were the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Princetonian*, the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, the *Red and Blue* of Universi-

ty of Pa., the *Lafayette*, the *Lehigh Burr*, the *Free Lance*, of the Pa. State College, the *Georgetown College Journal*, the *Delaware College Review*, the *Bucknell Mirror*, the *Haverfordian*, the *Franklin and Marshall College Student*, the *Baltimore City College Journal*, the *Dickinsonian* and the MUHLENBERG. The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, P. M.

WE recently noticed that Princeton College has made the study of the Bible obligatory in all her courses. Instead of giving the sacred Book an obscure corner under optional studies she has given it a prominent place in her curriculum. This step, taken by an Institution which has a long and excellent past upon which she may base her consideration for the future, will, no doubt, have great weight in influencing other institutions. A careful study of the Bible under the supervision of a proficient faculty cannot fail but bring about desirable effects.

The flippant manner in which Scriptural quotations are used by the reporters of daily papers tends to diminish that reverential awe for sacred things, which characterizes religious beings. Fanatical theories are generally based upon some scriptural passage. Disunited and separated passages are used to bear upon subjects altogether different from their true spirit and import. Moreover, these quotations are often not accurate, and thus familiarize the people with wrong precepts. Enlightenment and religion are inseparable. Take away the latter and the former is an air castle. Science, literature and art flourish only where they go hand in hand with religion. A Christian country which demands higher education in those branches, must likewise encourage a more thorough study of the Bible. Often a graduate of an institution is more deficient in the doctrine of the Bible than in that of heathen philosophy. He may be more ready to quote passages from Homer, Plato and Cicero than from the inspired word of God.

An educated man, who fails to have a comprehensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, is often brought to shame by the questions of an uncultivated man. The study of the Bible has been abandoned in our common schools. Various reasons might, perhaps, be given to justify that, but the same would not apply to colleges. Princeton has taken a good step. The study of the Bible is necessary. It should, therefore, be obligatory. Optional studies require a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of the students. In fact, students are no exception to the general rule. They do what they must, and avoid to do more, if it is in their power. Optional studies are, consequently, almost equivalent to absence from the curriculum.

OUR professors, students, alumni and friends of Muhlenberg, look forward to the year 1892 with great expectations. We then expect to celebrate our "Quarter Centennial." Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, of Selinsgrove, Pa., kindly requests the alumni, to whom he has written for various information, to answer as soon as possible. Rev. O. addresses you as follows: "The work on the Memorial Volume is making progress slowly; but within the next few months the greater part of the work will have to be done, in order to make the publication of the work possible at the time of the Quarter Centenary celebration. In order that the wish of the Board of Trustees may be carried out and that the book may be made reliable and complete, the full co-operation of the Alumni and others is necessary. Let there be an earnest co-operation in this work, and let us publish a Memorial Volume worthy of the occasion which it is to commemorate, as well as a credit to our Alma Mater. In order to make the volume interesting as well as profitable, short reminiscences of former days would be acceptable, bits of history of various periods, etc., are desired for use in the book. But first of all we need data of individuals, and for these we ask now."

OUR ALUMNI.

- '69. Rev. Dr. Weidner, of Augustana Seminary, preached an English sermon at the dedication of a new organ in the German Zion's Church of Muscaline, Iowa, Rev. H. Rememund, pastor. Half the town had come to hear Dr. Weidner, who gave them an old-fashioned Lutheran sermon. In the evening the indefatigable professor gave a practical lecture on the best method of Scripture-reading. That he is able to give good advice, is best shown by his excellent manuals, the "Studies in the Book."—*The Lutheran*.
- '71. John H. Garber, Salinas City, Cal. was in November elected to the fifth term of the Surveyorship of Monterey Co., Cal. In addition to this, he served out an unexpired term of eight months. Mr. Garber, though a Democrat, is elected to this office in a Republican district.
- '74. Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, of the University of the city of New York, paid Allentown a flying visit on Thanksgiving-day. We greatly regret that we did not get a glimpse at him.
- '80. It is rumored that Jonas F. Kline, Esq., after the expiration of his term of office as Prothonotary of Lehigh County, will be a candidate for Aldermanic honors in the Fifth Ward of Allentown.
- '82. Prof. S. C. Schmucker, of the Indiana Normal School, at Indiana, Pa., spent Thanksgiving in Allentown.
- '82. We are glad to announce that Oscar J. Stine, Esq., Catasauqua, Pa., has recovered from his late sickness. He may become the Deputy Prothonotary of Lehigh County under his brother, E. H. Stine, Esq., of '75.
- '83. Rev. W. A. Sadtler has accepted a call to teach at Lutherville, Md. Rev. Bickel has charge of his mission at Wilmington, Del.
- '84. On Sunday, November 16, Salem's Ev. Lutheran Church at Elizabethville, Dauphin Co., Pa., was dedicated. The church, which cost over \$6000, is one of the finest in the upper end of Dauphin Co. The growth of this congregation speaks well for the labors of its pastor, Rev. O. E. Pflueger.
- '85. Rev. Frank F. Fry, of Reading, Pa., preached in Grace Church, Bethlehem, Pa., on Sunday, Dec. 7.
- '86. Rev. John H. Waidelich was in town on Nov. 4th. We are glad to hear of his success in his new charge at Sellersville.
- '86. Rev. Nelson F. Schmidt, of Schwenksville, was in the city on the 9th inst.
- '87. Tilghman F. German preached in Dr. Spieker's church, on Sunday, Nov. 30th. His sermon was appreciated.
- '87. Rev. John W. Richards is building his chapel at Sayre, Pa., showing that his work is progressing in his new mission field.
- '87. THE SEIP-FRANCIS WEDDING.—The Rev. Frank M. Seip, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Lebanon, was united in marriage last evening at Trinity Lutheran Church, Eighteenth and Wolf streets, Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth C. Francis, daughter of Rev. S. A. K. Francis, the pastor of that church. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants, and there was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the contracting parties.
- Miss Florence Shetzline acted as the maid of honor, and the ushers were Tilghman F. German, Reuben J. Butz, J. Chas. Rausch, of Allentown; Howard Field and Charles Shetzline, of Philadelphia, and C. D. Clauss, of Leighton. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. T. L. Seip, D. D., President of Muhlenberg College, father of the groom. Mr. David Shetzline presided at the organ.

There was a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1431 South Tenth street. Among those present were the Rev. Theodore Schmauk, of Lebanon; Rev. C. J. Cooper, of Muhlenberg College, Mrs. Dr. T. L. Seip, Miss Annie Seip, Miss Hattie Seip, Dr. Howard S. Seip and wife, and Charles F. Mosser, of Allentown; Rev. Reuben Hill and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Bachman, Miss Linda Cooper, Revs. Carl Walters, Paul Klinger and H. M. Bickel and many others, principally from Philadelphia.

The bride was the recipient of over 100 handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Seip started last evening on a wedding tour to New York.—*Chronicle and News*, Dec. 4th.

From the Lebanon Report: A committee from the Trinity Lutheran Sunday School organization, consisting of Miss Ida Kreider, Miss Mary Reinoehl and Jacob E. Reinoehl, Esq., has been appointed to call on the Ladies' Mite Society of the same church and secure their co-operation in arranging for the reception of the Rev. Frank M. Seip, on his return from his wedding trip some evening next week. A parsonage has been provided for him at 507 North Eighth street, and furnished throughout. All the members, young and old, of Salem Lutheran Church will be invited to take part in the reception, and if the parsonage is not large enough to hold all who come, adjoining houses will be thrown open for their accommodation. Mr. Seip was married last night in Philadelphia, and will take a trip to New York, and, returning, will visit his father, who is president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown.

'87. Rev. George E. Stettler is pastor of St. Paul's Luthrean Church, Hornellsville, Pa.

'88. John M. Wenrich preached for Rev. Kuder, at Leighton, on Sunday, the 7th inst. He visited college on the following Monday. We were all glad to see him.

'88. David G. Gerberich preached in Carbon Co. on Sunday, Nov. 30th.

'88. During the summer George Gebert of the senior class at the Mount Airy Seminary, assisted Rev. G. H. Gerberding in establishing mission-schools among the Scandinavians in North Dakota.

'88. Alfred W. Kistler is not enjoying good health at present, although his case does not seem to be serious. We hope that he will fully recover in the near future.

'88. James F. Lambert has the pleasure, at present, of entertaining a very desirable visitor at Philadelphia, namely, his intended.

'89. Frank C. Oberly is sick in town. We trust that he will soon recover.

'89. J. Willis Hassler was at college lately, which, undoubtedly, brought back to him many fond recollections.

'89. *The Indicator* for November contains short accounts of the missionary doings of the Seminary students. Among them we find articles by Grahn, '89, Bond, '88 and Gebert, '88.

'89. J. H. Raker attended the convention of the "Inter-collegiate Press Association," held at Philadelphia, on the 6th inst.

'89. John W. Horine is Associate Editor of *The Indicator*, the official organ of the Seminary students.

'90. Irvin B. Kurtz enjoyed a hearty dinner and supper at Faust's some time ago.

'90. W. O. Fegely went to the Seminary on the 4th inst., to make arrangements to enter the same after the holidays.

'90. Samuel R. Weaver and Martin G. Schaeffer are reading law at Lancaster, Pa.

'90. Harry S. Snyder is studying medicine in a Philadelphia college. He has already turned up for the Christmas vacation.



The *Mercersburg Monthly* seems to be over anxious of praise. In its last issue was inserted an article published by the *Otterbein Aegis* praising the *Mercersburg Monthly*. This shows that it is so anxious of praise as to praise itself.

* * *

The *Hiram College Advance* is now under the management of all the literary societies of Hiram College. Under the new administration, the name as well as the management has been changed. There is room for improvement as to the institution of departments that are still wanting and which may add to the success and toward attaining its object.

* * *

The *Hesperian* has made its appearance. We assure it that in the future we will try to heed the kind hint that was given us by its exchange editor. We would be pleased to hear as soon as possible with what success the new marking system, which was introduced for a test, has been met. The *Hesperian* would do well by taking a peep at its grammar so as to guard itself in the future against grammatical errors.

* * *

The *College Student* greets us, not as usual, but has change imprinted on its very exterior. We are obliged to say that the garb in which it appears this time is a great improvement over the old style binding, in that it presents a much neater and more attractive appearance and besides represents the colors of Franklin and Marshall College—blue and white. For a college journal to represent its college colors is quite a novelty, as none of our exchanges have done so up to the present. The oppor-

tunities for displaying our college colors are very few and this is certainly a favorable way of representing them. It is the initiative in a direction that might be well for others to follow. The *College Student* for October is full of changes in other directions and we hope that they will be for good. It contains the able and instructive inaugural address of Dr. Stahr, president-elect of Franklin and Marshall, in place of Dr. Apple, resigned. Besides, it contains a few more short addresses delivered at the inauguration of Dr. Stahr.

* * *

The *Baltimore City College Journal* has again come full of courage, enthusiasm, and prospects of success. Though it is young in the experience of college journalism—only three short years since it was established; yet it has already made such rapid strides of success and improvement that it competes with many of our exchanges, and if it maintains this pace of progress it will in time outrun journals of longer experience. "Looking Backward" is an excellent production in which the author sets before the reader a glance at by-gone days—not as Edward Bellamy, who steps into the future and looks back to the present; but looks back from the present to the past.

* * *

The *Wittenberger* comes from Ohio and tells us in its opening number, in gladsome tones, that prosperity is certainly within its walls. Its departments are all judiciously and tastefully filled. "A Word" is full of good advice to college literary societies and well for anyone to read. There is considerable laxity in society work. If it is a duty to be performed in class-room, it is accomplished with careful preparation, earnestness, and endeavor; but if it is for society it is too often performed, not as a duty for duty's sake, but to escape a fine. We should prepare ourselves to perform our duties in society with the same earnestness and zeal as for class-room. "For society work is the superstructure erected upon the foundation of the class-room."



—Ice.

—Snow.

—Skating.

—Sleighing.

—Foot-ball is a thing of the past.

* * *

—Now comes the winter chestnut of "Icy sidewalk, pretty girl," etc.

* * *

—Soon the average student may be seen gliding over the glassy ice with his fair cousin (?).

* * *

—The semi-annual examinations will be held on the 20th, 22d and 23d of the present month.

* * *

—The Missionary Society recently convened in the chapel and elected as officers A. M. Brown, '91, President; H. B. Richards, '92, Secretary; G. C. Loos, '94, Treasurer.

* * *

—Thanksgiving day was spent by a number of the boys at their homes, while a large number of the students attended a game of football between the Allentown and Bethlehem teams, played on the former's grounds.

* * *

—The janitor says a large fourteen-pound "bird" flew over his house on the morning before Thanksgiving. It was needless to say that he caught it, as his countenance was radiant with smiles whenever he met any of the boys.

* * *

—At the meeting of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland,

held at Princeton College, on the 28th and 29th ult., our college was represented by the President, Dr. T. L. Seip, who read a paper on "Taxation of colleges."

* * *

—Christmas vacation will begin on Tuesday, the 23d, after the final examination. The Classes will be allowed a two weeks' holiday, which is the usual amount of time given them, and are expected to report on Wednesday morning, January 7th, 1891.

* * *

—On the 3rd inst, the Sophronian Literary Society elected the following officers to guide her through another term: President, C. W. T. Strasser, '91; Vice President, Fred. Doer, '92; Clerk, H. M. J. Klein, '93; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Stettler, '93; Treasurer, Joshua Miller, '93; Librarian, W. F. Mosser, '93; Assistant Librarian, Ira Erdman, '94; Chaplain, A. O. Ebert, '93; Budget Editor, W. B. Brobst, '93; Critics, Wm. H. Cooper and E. D. Meixell, both of '91.

* * *

—The following are the officers recently elected to fill the various chairs in the Euterpean Literary Society: President, R. H. Bachman, '91; Vice President, W. P. Sachs, '91; Clerk, F. W. Spieker, '92; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Kercher, '93; Treasurer, P. P. Rodenberger, '91; Chaplain, S. A. B. Stopp, '94; Critics, H. F. J. Seneker, '91, and C. C. Snyder, '91; Budget Editor, H. A. Yetter, '93; Librarian, C. C. Snyder, '91; Assistant Librarians, P. G. Sieger, '93; E. J. Mosser, '93.

* * *

—It seems strange to us that in a college such as ours, and one which has so many good vocalists that there is no organized glee club. What can be the cause of the absence of such an organization? Is it because there is discord among those who are capable of undertaking the leadership of a glee club? Or is it on account of the mutual disinclination of those persons? If the former is the

case, an amicable adjustment of petty grievances should be effected, while if it be the latter, our singers should be aroused, through some stimulus, to the necessity of the demand.

* * *

—And now '91 contains a benedict. The traitor this time is August M. Brown, of Reading. His departure from "single cursedness" occurred on Thanksgiving day, to the complete surprise of all his classmates, in fact the whole college was bewildered when it saw an account of the marriage in the papers, which was by some disbelieved, until Brown appeared on the following Monday morning, and in a coyish manner verified the newspaper announcement. This is the third married man in college, one in each of the classes except '92, which class we most sincerely hope will not follow in the path of the others. THE MUHLENBERG wishes Mr. and Mrs. Brown a long life and one of unbounded prosperity.

* * *

—On the evening of the 21st ult., twenty-six out of twenty-seven members of the class of '93, in a special car attached to the regular train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, journeyed to the Hotel Penn. Reading Pa., where their initiation of Messrs. Rick and Yetter took place in the shape of a banquet. At 11 o'clock the class took its place in the spacious dining parlors of the hotel which were most exquisitely arranged. The decorations on the east and west walls were not only patriotic in their designs, but lent enchantment to the elaborate arrangement of the tables, which were in the shape of a trapeze bar. The bill of fare had all the essential features that an epicure could wish for, after the menu had been disposed of, the following toasts were responded to: "Muhlenberg," C. E. Roos; "The Faculty," Joshua Miller; "Our New Men," P. G. Sieger; "The Freshmen," H. M. J. Klein; "Titus Livy," G. A. Kercher; "Our Rackets," E. J. Mosser; "Our Friends of '91," W. F. Mosser; "The Ladies," H. B. Lutz; "Our Preachers," A. O. Ebert; "Our

Motto," W. B. Brobst; "Fem. Sem." C. J. Gable; "Co-education," K. H. Kressman; "Those We Have Lost," Eugene Stettler; "The Class Way-bill," F. H. Moyer. The next day being Saturday, the class spent the greater part of it in seeing the sights of Reading, and returned to Allentown about dusk, well pleased with their *first* Banquet.

* * *

—For want of space our Freshmen's initiation was merely *mentioned* in our last issue. It proved to be a great success. The following is what the *City Item* said about it.

"The most perfect success of this season in the College world occurred on Friday night, Nov. 7th. The Freshmen Class of Muhlenberg College held its first initiation and banquet, diverging from the beaten path of former classes of Muhlenberg in regard to initiation, by holding their exercises and banquet at Bath. At 6.30 o'clock the Class started from Allentown in a commodious bus, drawn by six gallant horses. Quite a programme had been prepared by a committee to make the time spent in traversing the fifteen miles to Bath pass pleasantly. Songs and speeches were an important feature of this preliminary entertainment, and during each intermission the boys tore big holes in the misty night air with their College and class yells. After having initiated their new members and paraded through the town with their class colors flaunting from their canes they returned to the hotel, where a beautiful repast awaited them. Following is the programme after the banquet, Mr. George C. Loos serving as toastmaster: "Address of Welcome to New Members," President Geo. S. Opp; Responses, Messrs. Zweier and Druckenmiller; Song by the Class; "The Class of '94," Mr. P. A. DeLong; "Muhlenberg College and its Faculty," Mr. H. C. Kline; Selection by '94 Quartette; "In Perspective," W. U. Kistler. Another ride across the country and the Freshmen arrived at the College in the early morning.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* On Friday evening, Nov. 21, Dr. Seip attended a reception, given by Dr. Horace Jayne, to the Trustees and Faculties of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Seip was also present at the second annual Convention of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland, held on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 29, in Murray Hall, Princeton College, before which he read a paper on "The Taxation of College Property." He says he had a pleasant time at both places and was cordially received.

* * *

* Since Rev. Hemsath's resignation at Grace Church, Bethlehem, the vacancy was largely filled by Dr. Richards.

* * *

* The lectures given by Dr. Wackernagle, on the Augsburg Confession, are very well attended. He has two classes and meets them, alternately on Tuesday and Saturday evening, twice a month. Dr. Wackernagle preached for Dr. Speiker on Sunday, November 30.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman and his family have our heartfelt sympathies in their sad affliction, caused by the death of a dear member of their family.

STUDENTS.

* Rick, '93, was favored with a visit by his father.

* * *

* Ebert, '93, said, "Chon Brown is the hero of the day."

* * *

* E. O. Saylor, from Seip's Pa., has again returned to College.

* * *

* Yetter, '93, says he gathered a whole mountain of Literary matter at Kutztown, and here he gets a chance to Budget.

* Brobst, '93, says he wants his room "macadamized" too.

* * *

* Richards, '92, spent Thanksgiving week at his home in Reading.

* * *

* Beysher, Butz, Beck, and Richards, are known by Dr. W— as preps.

* * *

* Lazarus, '93, is slowly recovering and will again be with us after Christmas.

* * *

* Doerr and Beck, '92, spent a pleasant week at Mr. Doerr's home at Lancaster.

* * *

* Kline, '94, sang a solo at the St. John's Young People's Meeting, Thursday eve., Dec. 4.

* * *

* Address Trafford's letters to his corresponding secretary, Business College, Allentown, Pa.

* * *

* Dr. W. to Spieker C, "Was ist ein Täufling?" A Suggestion by Doerr, "Es ist ein kleiner Teufel."

* * *

* Kercher, '93, addressed the "Young People's Meeting" of St. Luke's, Thursday evening, Dec. 4.

* * *

* Beysher, '92, again took his three or four days off in visiting his friend at his home in Philadelphia.

* * *

* Dr. Richards said, "Dick's recitation in Logic was due to Thanksgiving and the new Tariff Bill."

* * *

* An extract from Kercher's speech, Our new men are unknown in the "Turion World." He must have had some experience in that line or he would not know what it is.

* Brunner, '94, rendered an organ solo at the musical concert, given by the choir of Mountainville, November 29.

* * *

* When the finger bowl was passed to Krause, '93, at their banquet, he took a gentle sip and politely passed it on.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman to Bernheim, '92, "What is the odor of Calcium Chloride?" Bernheim, "It smells like electricity."

* * *

* Prof. G. to Sachs, "What influence does the Aurora have upon the Telegraph wires?" Sachs. "It paralyzes them."

* * *

* There's no use of believing that Meixell, '91, does not approve of students going into society, as he puts in from four to six nights a week.

* * *

* "The class of '93, is known by the fruits of its labors," said Roos, when they brought their beds and bed-clothing up from the cellar.

* * *

* Newton Miller, a student of the Academic Department, is with us again. At his home, Limerick Square, Montgomery County, he was seriously ill with typhoid fever.

* * *

* Sachs, '91, gave the definition for extinguish, "to blow out," which he so often proved by blowing himself out so that there is very little left of him.

* * *

* Brown, '91, Gable, Kunkle, '93, and Kline, '94, sang a quartette at the last monthly meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church.

* * *

* Kistler and Harting, '91, Editors-in-chief of the MUHLENBERG, had a pleasant

time in representing the same at the Inter-Collegiate Press Association, Philadelphia.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, undoubtedly, was thinking about his *usual* translations when he translated *Pessimism, the very worstest*.

* * *

* Stettler, '92, made a speech on Thursday evening, December 11, at St. Michael's Missionary Society. His subject was "Sorrow." Minnie blushed while he was speaking.

* * *

* On Thanksgiving, Brown, '91, was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Annie Esches of Reading. The ceremony was performed at Phila. by Rev. Brown, a Baptist preacher.

* * *

* During the last Democratic parade, Miller, '93, was walking along the streets with Pete Sieger, and when he got a glimpse of the large rooster, he said, "O, Pete, lift me up. I want to see the Ostrich."

* * *

* Ramer, '92, is anxiously waiting to see what he will get for a Christmas present from the Boston firm, for which he has been working during the last year. He expects to receive as nice a wax doll as (?) is.

* * *

* Will. Cooper, '91, when he heard that Dr. Spieker made remarks in Dr. W.'s room about the smell of tobacco juice, coming from the direction where Mr. Cooper sits, said, "Dr. Spieker must have sharp ears."

* * *

* The following is an extract taken from a toast which was delivered at '93's banquet by Sieger. "Our new men could always be found among that conspicuous element without which Muhlenberg would be buried in the sands of time."

MAGAZINE NOTES.

While most of the December monthlies are getting out special issues for this month, the Christmas number of the *Century* does not seem to concern itself much about it and but for one story and a small poem on the subject of Christmas, the question would be ignored altogether. The *Century* might at least have put a new cover on to celebrate this greatest of Christian festivals. The first article is quite a lengthy one by a pioneer of '41, John Bidwell, on life in California before gold was discovered, and ends up with an account of the discovery of gold and some of the effects on California and the United States. This is followed by another short, but good, article on California. In this number is a continuation of the article on the naval features of the War of 1812. It narrates how the American tar won his laurels and how America taught England such a lesson that before the war was over the English were building vessels in imitation of the Americans. "In no instance up to the close of the War of 1812 was an American cruiser overtaken by a vessel of her own class when she was desirous of making her escape." After giving several instances of the superiority of our ships in the way of efficiency, it goes on to say that "during the eighteen years preceding the war the British navy had matched its strength against the strongest marine powers of the world and in some one hundred and fifty actions between single ships, it was defeated but five times, and on those occasions the British vessel was inferior in force. But in the short space of six months this same navy had suffered five consecutive defeats and had gained not one corresponding success. And this too from 'the contemptible navy of the United States.'" Surely we need not be ashamed of our history. The second part of the journey through an unknown land appears this month and its purity of style and its new facts more than come up to the expectation. The Christmas story is written by the celebrated Joel Harris and is called "The Conscript's Christmas." It is a very interesting dialectic story. The poetical department is well represented by a poem on "Some Boys," by James Whitcomb Riley, one on "Christmas" by Henry Morton, a reminiscence of the war worked out in poetry by George Lathrop and several other smaller pieces. Leaving out the fact that not enough space is devoted to Christmas, nothing but praise can be said for the December *Century*.

The December *Forum* has as usual its full complement of valuable articles. The first to attract our eye as we open the magazine is "The Government of American Cities" which reveals many facts which we are sorry to say are only too true. The larger cities are the special objects under consideration and in comparison with Eu-

ropean cities the author, Andrew White, says "in every respect for which a city exists, they are vastly superior to our own." He then sketches a system of improvements which no doubt would produce good. There is a reply to the question, "Does China menace the World?" and it is shown rather conclusively that the world has not much to fear from China. Several other topics are debated and altogether this number is worthy of recommendation.

BOOK NOTES.

"*May Flowers and Mistletoe*" is the rather historical title of a book that would make quite a suitable Holiday present for older boys and girls. It contains about two hundred and fifty pages, while the type and arrangement of the page are all that could be wished. The book contains selections of poetry and prose from some of the best writers of the day. The selections are very well chosen and the comical as well as the pathetic, the amusing as well as the instructive are represented by such writers as Mark Twain, Dickens, Bret Harte, Longfellow, Holmes and others equally well known. It is illustrated in a way well intended to make it interesting for that class for whom it is intended. There are nearly thirty-five full page pictures and the execution and design of all are good. Each page is beautifully embellished by a border with a design of birds and flowers in different colors. In the last part of the book there are several dialogues, also some motion songs and a Parasol Drill and a Doll Drill, all of which are accompanied by music and full directions for the performance, together with the descriptions of the characters introduced. It is published by the Juvenile Publishing Company,

We have before us a book published by John B. Alden, New York, which is worthy of a good deal of praise. It was written by Theodore E. Schmauk and is called "*The Voice in Speech and Song*." It is bound in a dark blue cover which, although it does not make a beautiful appearance, is serviceable and quite pretty. In the words of the author is "a view of the human voice for speakers and singers and all who love the arts of speech and song." By way of preface there are quite a number of well chosen selections about the voice from various well known authors. The writer divides his subject in some twenty-five different topics. He treats each one separately and yet keeps the thought so well connected that there is no trouble to perceive that it is all one. The book abounds in good advice for speakers and singers with here and there a pleasing incident or anecdote and quite a good deal of information, in fact it is a valuable book for anyone to possess. Rev. Schmauk is to be congratulated on his success in writing a book at the same time so instructive and yet so interesting.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN and NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK and NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN and EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN and BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes.

LATEST STYLE.

at \$3.50 equal to any \$5.00
Shoe in the market.

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,
→ Fashionable Merchant Tailors, ←

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Ready-made Clothing,

S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,

—In the Lehigh Valley.—

We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,

20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
637 Hamilton St.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE

MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	65—71	A Bad Example.	
A Student Forever.		College Athletics.	
Gratitude a Motive for Fidelity.		Our Alumni	74—75
Depth of Culture.		Exchanges	76
The Eloquence of Living.		Locals.....	77—78
Sunset on the Bosphorus.		Personals.....	78—79
Editorials.	72—73	Magazine Notes.....	80
The New Editors.			

JANUARY, 1891

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Balimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen; \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.◀

☞Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

✧ The • Muhlenberg. ✧

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JANUARY, 1891.

No. 5.



A STUDENT FOREVER.

A. S. F.

Education is an evolution, a series of an infinite number of terms. "The old school-house" is a waymark, not the end. That some men never go beyond "the old school-house" argues nothing, for some men have a tendency to sit down and look backwards. They were born when the sun was at a solstice.

To a continual unfolding of the mind there may be temporary hinderances in individual cases. Disease of the body may check intellectual growth; old age often turns the mind back towards childhood; one's surroundings may limit him—a fight for bread, the support of others, broken opportunities—but in each of these there is a schooling of its kind.

Literally from "the school-house" to the academy, from the academy to college, from college to the university, from the university, to the higher school of life. Up! Up!! Up!!! Not a day passes without an old lesson better learned, or a new one begun.

Who ever finished a single branch of study? From arithmetic to algebra, from algebra to gemonetry, the Rubicon of the thought world; and they say mathematics run on to infinities. Or Latin, who ever

learned it all? Get under head-way, then there is Virgil and more of Virgil; then Cicero who never tires of talking and speech-making; on and on the line of dead authors of a dead language stretches till their bones touch in perspective. Or who ever thought he had all of Greek? Even if one could follow any or all of these lines of study to their limits, before leaving a school, or even after leaving school, he would then have only a fraction, a small fraction, with the full round numbers lying beyond him. An education may be *ended*, but can never be *completed*. No diploma has *finis* on it. Diplomas show only the points students have reached on an infinite line. Graduation in the commonly accepted meaning is a fallacy and is making fools of American boys and girls. One must forever be a student or be nothing. In the arithmetic of life zeros are made of people who think they have attained perfect knowledge.

How monotonous life would be if there were nothing to do but review old lessons! Just as long as there is impulse so long there are distance and space. No modern Alexander need weep for other worlds to conquer. Advancement in knowledge ever emphasizes the unknown. It is the man of study who knows there is a new world, as yet undiscovered, beyond the sea. It is the man of study who sees the greatest number of unsolved problems. In this life the student may always be learning, always finding new truths. To realize this is to give value to every hour of life. The secret of many a sad failure is that student-habits cease (if they had ever begun) when the student steps down from the platform on grad-

uation day. Never look forward to the time when you will have nothing to do. To leave school without a desire and a determination to further pursue the work of a student is to fail to catch the most important part of a course of special training.

One need not be bent forever over books to be a student. The miner, the smith, the carpenter may be students getting lessons out of coal beds, out of metals, out of wood. He who digs may be a student as well as he who reads. Different lessons, but each one a student for life, and how beautiful to find the student when dead leaning against his study table with a new lesson before his closed eyes.

To make one a student thro' life lessons are not wanting. The air, water, rocks, plants, earth, stars, motion, society, literature,—every thing full of lessons. Nor at any time in life is the mind fully developed. Will not the two factors, the material and the ever developing mind, make the perpetual student?

Lines of action begun in this life often run into the next life. Shall the man not be a student again? A student here, a student hereafter, for will not the development of the mind go on till it is fully developed? If the mind does not reach the limit of its development here will it not develop hereafter? What a waste should the mind cease to grow when only half grown!

What of the mind when the limitations of "flesh and blood" are removed? When skies are brighter and advantages greater? "Now we see thro' a glass darkly, but then face to face;" now the little horizon of a little world widens, then the great horizon of a great world will widen and widen; now we sit at the feet of imperfect teachers and know only in part, then we shall sit at the feet of the Great Teacher and know more and more of His works and ways. Creation, Providence and Redemption,—what lessons!

If we are students forever will there be degrees in the next life? Will the stars all

shine alike, or will "one star differ from another star in glory?" Each one will be "perfect" in his circle of knowledge. Does perfection mean equality? Can each be "perfect" and yet there be a difference? The perfection of a circle does not depend on its size. Each one may therefore be "perfect" in his own circle of knowledge and yet be different from others; and each perfect circle can become larger and larger forever approaching an infinite circle.

The student can not die. Galileo, when an old man was a student. At the end of a long life he was still dreaming of other planets and moons. Galileo, the astronomer died, but not Galileo the student. Newton was telling new things about gravitation when death silenced his tongue. Newton the philosopher died, but not Newton the student. Handel had his fingers on the keys rendering the "Messiah" when death touched his heart. Handel, the musician died, but not Handel the student. Paul was just in the a b c's of God's grace when the sword separated his head from his body. Paul the Apostle died, but not Paul the student. Galileo and Newton and Handel and Paul—all students on this side the river and all students on the other side the river. Crossing the river into another country may prevent the pursuit of certain professions, but it does not change the habit of thinking. The ferry boat can not change the minds of those it carries over to the other shore.

Death will only remove limitations. The grave is a punctuation mark in the progress of the mind. Then on and on, in fuller periods, by clearer fountains, thro' richer gardens, over wider fields, thro' brighter skies the mind will go forever. The laws of the lower kingdom will be the laws of the upper kingdom, only they will be intensified and glorified. Growth here, growth there. The preparation made here you will carry with you in the fuller growth of the mind. Not a lesson to be forgotten in the grave. Not a song to be left behind when we pass thro' "the silent valley." Not a

treasure gathered here to be missing there, and on the other shore we shall gather greater and greater treasures. A student forever! There is inspiration in the thought. A student forever! A moral asymptote forever approaching but never reaching the Infinite!

GRATITUDE A MOTIVE FOR FIDELITY.

BY B.

The recent unpleasant relations between the students and Faculty of a certain University, alluded to in "Class Rivalry" of last issue made us consider: What can be the cause of such feelings? How could they be remedied? How prevented in the first place? It can not be the result of mere youthful effervescence and thoughtless proclivity to viciousness.

Ingratitude must lie at the bottom of such upheavals.

One of the most necessary qualifications in a true student is unwavering fidelity to principles of right under all circumstances.

The rules and regulations to which he subscribes at his matriculation usually, if not invariably, maintain such principles. By his signature he acknowledges them as framed for his individual benefit, as well as for the common good of the institution, and *pledges his fealty*.

If students, instead of uniting their forces to oppose the Faculty and the powers that be, would but stop a moment and reflect upon the reason for their existence,—the order, security and comfort they afford for the students' own advancement—they would find that compliance is not a grievous yoke to be borne, but a free and loving obligation. Moreover a cheerful fidelity can be found, and be permanent only where the corresponding impulse is present and maintained.

What, then, is this impulse or motive? It is *gratitude*.

What! shall the college or university student be under grateful obligations to his

Professors? Does he not pay for his tuition in a business like way as a customer pays his barber? Alas! the honorable profession of imparting truth, the noble work of lifting mankind from their depth of degradation, and teaching them to become what God designed them to be, is too often not sufficiently appreciated.

The pecuniary remuneration you give for tuition (as such too little) is but a trifle compared with the debt of gratitude you owe your instructor.

You still stand in the relation to him in which the receiver stands to the giver. You never can pay your teacher for what you get.

The student who truly realizes the inestimable benefits of a course in education, can not, *will* not, from the motive of pure gratitude, unnecessarily pain his teacher.

A grateful frame of mind on the part of the student will constantly impel him to keep this sacred, affectionate relation between himself and his Professor inviolate. But a perseverance to maintain such a relation can only be attained, when thankfulness and gratitude are and remain the predominant tone and disposition of the mind, impelling him to answer all obligations to the best of his ability in all good faith.

The student does not attain through fidelity to gratitude; but through gratitude does he arrive at a free and loving fidelity.

To illustrate let us introduce a few examples from history.

Abelard of the 12th century was a great scholar, an acute philosopher and theologian, the boldest thinker of his age. But he was proud, ambitious, vain and selfish; yea worst of all a most ungrateful man towards his former teacher, William of Champeaux whom he outwitted and completely ran down. But he only heaped fiery coals of first retribution on his own head. Persecuted, imprisoned, mutilated, he spent the evening of his life in shame and disgrace.

Thus, many a student, many a child takes the weapons of defence given by teachers

and parents in kindness and love; but instead of going and fighting the battle of life bravely, he turns round with mad ingratitude and bleeds and worries the very life out of his dearest benefactors.

Francis Bacon explored all the heights, and sounded all the depths of philosophy. Yet, while his intellect towered over those of other men, and his literary and scientific works are everywhere irradiated by the powerful light beaming from his scholarship, on the whole, his public life is marked by meanness and dishonor.

When bereaved by the death of his father and defeated in an attempt to secure the office of attorney-general, the earl of Essex compassionately befriended Bacon, presenting him with an estate worth \$2000 a year.

While Essex not long afterwards was tried, Bacon, who had in the mean time risen into prominence, unnecessarily appeared as counsel against the friend who had done so much for him, using his pen and tongue, and all his great talents and ingenuities to secure his punishment and ruin.

Thus the great, ungrateful philosopher repaid the generous friendship of his patron with flagrant ingratitude.

Learned and great, but with a conduct so mean and immoral, he closed his days in dishonor, a chagrined and disappointed man. Pope justly called him "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." What a warning his career against allowing Selfishness and Ingratitude to "build nests" on our heads!

Hugo Grotius, "a monster of erudition," on his death-bed, envied a poor but pious peasant who had devoted much of his time to thanksgiving, prayer and the perusal of the Scriptures, while himself, as he confessed, had lost a lifetime in laborious trifling.

However, in spite of all these ungrateful abuses of privileges and advantages enjoyed, by all means get "erudition;" but with all thy getting forget not the givers and The Giver.

A student in an eastern institution of

learning, after his recovery from a serious illness under the watchful care of a kind mother, who had come from a distance at a great sacrifice to minister to her son as no one but a mother can, introduced her to his fellow students as his "nurse."

Too proud to own his mother! You say: "Shame on him!" Yet we have known students too haughty and ungrateful to own their Alma Mater as a "Christian institution."

If such feelings are nursed and entertained, we need not wonder whether history will, in the future, record the deeds of hydra-headed and hydra-hearted monsters."

The Jews were thankful and because "vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened."

Gratitude is not an act, but a frame of mind, in which frame the mind must be in order to acquire that wisdom which can make man truly wise.

Therefore cultivate gratitude and with all thy getting thou shalt get understanding; then shall fidelity to principles of good commonsense be secured and students—*vs*—Faculty wars be known no more.

DEPTH OF CULTURE.

BY J.

There is a quaint saying: "No man owns deeper than he plows." This is certainly true of the tiller of the soil; but infinitely more so with reference to the cultivation of the mind. God has spread the soil over the earth like a blanket, and out of it grows a great deal of the wealth of nations, and food for men and beasts, whilst with it He conceals the immense resources of the mineral kingdom. He has imbedded there the precious metals, the ornamental gems and jewels, of indescribable beauty, and of incalculable worth. To develop these we must descend into the depths.

What a grand truth this is of the condition of the mind! A thin, shallow something, covering the deep resources of

thought. An ordinary development, the education of the masses has done, and is doing a great deal to enrich ; but there is a wonderful field undeveloped. The old idea is fast exploding, that the so-called learned professions are over-crowded, but that there is room at the top ; as though only the few with master minds had any business or encouragement to labor and struggle to attain those enviable positions, while the rest might as well retire from the field of inquiry and active research. The demands of to-day are rather that *all* should be masters of the situations wherein they labor. The people are no longer satisfied with "quacks," and why should they be, with sufficient advantages everywhere extended to rise to proficiency ?

The Judge on the bench is criticised to-day more severely than ever, for every reverse decision from the higher tribunal ; while the success of second-rate lawyers will largely depend upon precision and accuracy, as well as in knowing how to advise. The patient refuses to be satisfied for weeks and months before a proper diagnosis of the case is made, and soon seeks an expert. The people demand of the theologian that he be able "to give a reason for the hope that is in him," and so to defend his faith that it is easy to see that there is something superior in the faith he professes.

Unless he can clearly show that there is a superiority in the Christian religion, over science, infidelity or the various forms of Atheism, he is either rejected and discarded, or the religion of Jesus Christ condemned. The struggle for success is great in every department, and "proficiency" is the watch-word, "all along the line." Let therefore noble efforts be put forth to unearth the hidden treasures, that science, education and religion, may join hands, work together, and through noble devotees become the motive power of the world, supreme in every land and clime, until truth safely established here below, may carry its adherents to higher scenes of perfection and bliss.

THE ELOQUENCE OF LIVING.

BY E. D. MEIXELL, '91.

All through the ages men have sounded forth the praises of those who have died for their fellows, their country, and their God. "The poet has lent his fictions, the painter his colours, and the orator his tropes" to portray in stately grandeur the sublime eloquence of death. Ah, truly, the hour of death is an impressive one, and in it is often disclosed all that is most solemn in a noble life.

"Nor storied urn nor animated bust" can sufficiently honor him who dies for a cause he loves. Yet he who dies for any cause can but prove the sincerity of his faith, while he who lives consistently and uprightly, proves that he has something in his faith worth living by, "some pearl of great price."

Far be it from me to detract one jot or tittle from the honor and praise that may be showered upon those whose death has spoken far more eloquently than words, the nobility of any purpose or occasion. All honor to the men who have given their lives for that which was to them far dearer than life ! All honor to the noble Swiss who received in his patriot bosom the spears of the enemy to make a way for his followers ! All honor to the noble army of Christian martyrs, whose life-blood has been the very seed of the Church ! These men, and men like these, do not, cannot die.

"These shall resist the empire of decay,
When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away ;
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die."

"But the light of intellect has extinguished the fires of persecution," and the days in which men were compelled to avow their faith at the sacrifice of all that was near and dear to them, are past. To-day a far nobler task is ours. We are called upon to make our *lives* eloquent—eloquent for truth, for honor, and for right. The prosaic life we lead may not always appear eloquent—most frequently it does not. Yet there have been

men whose lives have accomplished far more than the death of a martyr ; there are to-day heroes—unrecognized it may be, yet heroes nevertheless—who sway the destinies of nations.

Let no man, however feeble his powers, however humble his sphere in life, imagine that he cannot make his life eloquent. Let him not think that, because he cannot be great, his life cannot be an eloquent one. Thank God, not all men are great geniuses, great generals, great statesmen. The laborer is as essential as the genius, the private in rank and file as necessary as the general, and the voter as indispensable as the statesman. The thunder's roar and the lightning's flash create a great deal of noise and glare, but it is the sun, with his mild, genial rays, and the gentle spring showers that awaken Nature from her Winter's sleep, and bedecks the earth with a garb of exquisite beauty.

Oh, the eloquence of living ! Would that you and I could appreciate it more intensely ! Realize this and life will not be a "galling load," or a "weary interlude." Men who have lived to no purpose, who have existed rather than lived, are the ones who consider life a burden, who do not see its grand possibilities and opportunities.

Do you long to make your life tell for God and man ? Do you earnestly desire to wield a sceptre of unlimited and unending influence ? Then live for others, for country, and for God. He who lives only for self will never be aught more than a selfish, narrow-minded creature of the dust. The man, who disregarding self, strives to do only that which will be for the betterment of others, is the man who is looked up to, who is respected, admired and honored.

The road to greatness lies not in the doing of *great* things. Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or achievements, but of little things and daily duties. Life is made eloquent by the little acts of kindness, by the word of cheer and comfort spoken, by the loving smile of sympathy, which, like

the verdure and flowers of the spring-time, adorn a noble and illustrious life.

It is not the man who makes merely a grand, pyrotechnic display who lives an eloquent life. The shallow brooklet, rushing down the mountain-side, dashes against the rocks with vindictive fury, but the deep, majestic river moves on in stately silence. The eloquence of living is displayed most often in the silent, unstoried influence which is exerted by a sincere, consistent, upright life. There is in such a life no display of grandeur, no pomp of pride, no glittering pageant of worldly honor, but a silent and unseen, yet powerful and telling eloquence. Our lives will be made eloquent not so much by what we say or do, as by how we live. Many noble heroes have gone to their reward without having their heroism appreciated, their nobility recognized, or their fame immortalized. But for all that, the world is surely the better for their having lived. If they have not cleared up all the miasma in the earth, they have at least sent a refreshing breeze through their own sphere in life.

The world needs men whose lives will be a constant and ever-present rebuke to sin, whose characters will impress others with the nobility of life ; men like John the Baptist, who are willing to preach until they lose their heads for it ; men like that reformer who, when told that the contention was uneven and useless, and that the whole world was against him, with a calm, unruffled dignity replied, "Then, sir, I am against the world." The great, true end of life is to be like unto God, and he who fails to realize and pursue this end, I care not how successful or how great the world may call him, will have made his life but a miserable failure.

I doubt not but that, were the occasion to demand it, not a few would be willing to sacrifice their lives for the Master, but, alas, how few live Christlike, how few make their lives eloquent for the "chiefest of ten thousand." Living is, after all, the *crucial* test,

and the man who has lived as he ought, will know how to die as he ought. A holy life has a voice that will not be silent when he who lived it has taken "his chamber in the silent halls of death."

Let the man who would make his life an eloquent one be in earnest. "Earnestness alone makes life eternity," and unless a man's very soul is permeated with the spirit of earnestness, his life will not, cannot, be an eloquent one. *Dum vivimus vivamus*, was the motto of the Epicurean, and let it be the standard of him who would live an eloquent life to-day. But let not, as with the Epicurean, pleasure be the sole aim of life. Let us *live* while we live; live so that the world will be the better for our having lived; oh, keep us from living a living death!

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife."

SUNSET ON THE BOSPHORUS.

Far up the Nile, where the stars, looking down upon the empty tombs of the Pharaohs, shine with so great a brilliancy that one can almost read by their light, I have seen sunsets so gorgeous that even the yellow sands of the great desert seemed all aglow with the colors of crimson and gold shooting up from the western sky to the zenith, like the auro-ras near the North Cape. But never have I seen a sunset like the one on the Bosphorus, which comes back to me now more vividly than anything else which I saw in the strange, Oriental city of Constantinople, half Asiatic and half European. We were standing on the deck of the *Behera*, which was to take us to Athens. The city was still shrouded in the gloom of a wintry sky, for it was February, and the wind blew sharp and chill from the Black Sea to the Marmora, through the Bosphorus on which we were sailing. But it was our last look at a place we might never see again, and we staid outside watching, as far as we could see it, the muddy Golden Horn. Then, rifts of crimson light

began to show themselves, followed by patches of blue and salmon, which increased in size and intensity until at last there was spread out around us the grandest panorama of sunset coloring it has ever been our fortune to witness. In front, to the west, the sun was going down—dying, as the old Egyptians used to think, and, in dying, unveiling its face for a farewell look at the world it was leaving. But it was behind us, on the city, that the glory lay—the gorgeous, golden light, falling on the grand palaces of the Sultan and on the gilded dome of St. Sophia, which, from its height of one hundred and eighty feet, looked like a great ball of fire, and shed its brilliancy upon the windows below until they, too, blazed in the reflection, as if all the many lamps and candles inside the huge building had been lighted for a gala night. Beyond St. Sophia the minarets of the mosque of Sultan Achmed and of Suleiman, the Magnificent, cut the sky, bathed in the crimson sunshine which shone through the tall cypress trees and upon the old Seraglio, and tinged the water below its walls with a hue like blood. And now the heavens were all aglow, and as the rainbow colors deepened and the windows of Scutari came into view, the whole city looked as if watch-fires had been kindled on all its hills in honor of some great victory, and that behind each pane of glass in palace and humbler dwelling a candle had been placed. Even the stolid sailors, busy at the ropes, paused a moment in their work to look at that magnificent picture, which soon began to fade, for the sun had gone down and with its going the domes and minarets lost their bright coloring—the candles went out behind the window panes, and the tall cypress trees looked black against the old Seraglio over which darkness was gathering so fast; Stamboul, Galata, and Scutari were lost in the twilight; the fires went out upon the hills; the night wind blew cold across the deck; the blue Bosphorus was behind us; we were on the sea of Marmora, and that glorious sunset was gone forever.—*Mary J. Holmes—Ladies' Journal.*

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

MARTIN S. HARTING, '91. WILLIAM W. KISTLER, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Ex. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Lit.
U. G. BERTOLET, '92, Per. O. F. BERNHEIM, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92. AUG. M. BROWN, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

R. H. BACHMAN, '91, PRES. F. W. SPIEKER, '92, SEC.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

C. W. T. STRASSER, '91, PRES. FRED DOER, '92, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A. M. BROWN, '91, PRES. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, MANAGER.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, MANAGER.

EDITORIALS.

WE, too, must follow the unwritten law established by our predecessors, of recounting our trials, experiences, failures, and shortcomings while the insignia of office rested more or less heavily on our shoulders. The style which we are about to hand over to our successors, has become blunt, not, perhaps, as much from writing editor-

ials as from writing to alumni for articles. To many we wrote, to few we can credit favorable responses. Whether they are all so busily engaged as not to find any spare moments to indite a few columns for the MUHLENBERG, or not, we are not in a position to determine. We assumed the unsolicited honors, duties and responsibilities of the editorship without a murmur, and shall not shed tears of regret at our departure from the field of journalism. The difficulties which the editors encounter are not a few. They have been fully enumerated by those who have been under the yoke before the present incumbents. But *adastra per aspera* is a time honored adage which has not fully lost its force at the present time. Nor would it be just to say that everything connected with the journal is drudgery. The work is pleasant, the experience beneficial, but time does not allow the editors to do it full justice. Great praise for our work we do not seek. We have done as well as we could under the circumstances, and if we have succeeded in holding the attention of our numerous readers, we are satisfied. When the journal greets you again it will be under the management of the newly-elected editors, Messrs. Edwin D. Meixell and Hiram F. J. Seneker—men from whom you have no reasons to expect retrogression. Having introduced the new staff, the present incumbents

"Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

"VARIETY is the spice of life," as the saying is. A good deal depends upon the material of that variety in order to make it spicy. Variety loses its spice and partakes of the nature of myrrh, as soon as its composition contains anything that is harmful or dangerous, either to ourselves or to our fellowmen. To take it for granted that everybody is able to discriminate in this respect, is taking rather too much for granted, as we are taught by experience. There are some reasons for this, because there is a great difference between the age,

civilization, home training, natures and opportunities of the human family. If we limit ourselves to college students, even if they are different in age, home training and opportunities, still since we believe that they are in an intelligent community, we have a right to expect from them, that they should make the proper use of the intelligence and opportunities they have. We know that many college students are young and not as thoughtful as they would be if they were further advanced in years, and, as a natural consequence, in experience; but such students should look up to older and more experienced ones and profit by their example. Hence the *great* importance for older students to set good examples. To go to another student's room when he is out, and to set the rope, attached to his lazy latch, on fire, is evidently setting a bad example. An act of this sort is not only harmful, but absolutely *dangerous*. No college student, irrespective of age, should be guilty of such an offense. He will not be excused on the ground, that he was persuaded by others to do so, or that he did it merely to play a trick or to surprise his fellow-student. Water, and *especially* fire, contain such elements on account of which they should not be used in playing tricks of any sort. He who is indifferent and careless when he is *obliged* to handle fire, manifests a lack of interest in his own, and also in his neighbor's welfare. To play with fire in a building where more than one hundred students are rooming, and where not only much property but even many lives are in danger, is *awful*. This *should* not, and we earnestly hope, *will* not be repeated. If the student, guilty of this offence, will reflect for a moment over this matter, we feel assured that he will readily and *vividly* see the danger to which he exposed his own life and property, that of his fellow students, of the president and his family, together with the rest of the families living in the college building. Many students have all their property in their rooms, and if that should happen to be destroyed for

them, it would put them in a great predicament. And besides, how much money, time, labor and worryment would be wasted if the college building would be destroyed by fire, not mentioning the many students who would go to other institutions on that account? How long would it take to get our institution into shape again?

By consulting the history of other institutions whose misfortune it has been to have this sad experience, we are confident that every student will *firmly* resolve, to use all the resources at his command to prevent such a calamity. Every thoughtful and sensitive student who is endowed with common sense, will put forth every *possible* effort to avoid future blame, and above all, to keep a *clear* conscience.

THE season of athletics is again nigh at hand. If a number of students from different colleges assemble, the first topic of discussion is the merits of their respective foot-ball and base-ball teams. Evidently the students are more intent in that direction than in the courses laid down in their curricula. If athletics make a college famous, Muhlenberg must remain in the background. Success has not meted out many laurels in the several attempts of our boys. Unless their greatest success was in being unsuccessful, their efforts were certainly futile. If the spirit of the age demands college graduates to be professional athletes, were it not better for a man to be a graduate from an academy? There is certainly no objection to athletics as long as they are for exercise pure and simple. As soon, however, as they cross that limit, they become a matter of serious consideration to the authorities of the institution. The universality of college-athletics is a strong argument in their favor. Still the exceptions are hardly very unfortunate. Singleness of aim receives its death-warrant when a student tries to be a famous scholar and athlete. A student may succeed well in both, but, as a rule, athletics are a source of dissipation. Consequently, studious habits and athletics are antagonistic.

OUR ALUMNI.

- '72. At the January meeting of the Lehigh Valley Pastoral Association, held at the College, a paper on "Conjuring" was read by Rev. J. A. Scheffer, of Allentown.
- '73. "The Nineteenth Century Young Man" is the title of a very neat book of 164 pages, from the pen of Rev. William H. Myers, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Reading, Pa. The volume contains a series of lectures in the author's peculiar style and, in the words of another, "everywhere rises to a sunny and sparkling splendor of diction, which is the bearer of an abundance and a diversity of clear, fresh and graceful, pointed thought."
- '73. Rev. John Nicum, Rochester, N. Y., is becoming prominent as a statistician of the Lutheran Church in America. In a recent communication to the *Independent*, he shows the phenomenal growth of the Lutheran Church in the United States, by comparing the increase of the entire population with the increase of Lutherans for the past decade. While the entire population has increased but slightly over 28 per cent., the Lutheran Church has increased 64.68 per cent.
- '74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., has been elected Captain of one of the military companies of Allentown, belonging to the National Guard of Pennsylvania. We "salute" Captain Schaadt on his military honors.
- '75. According to the *Allentown Chronicle and News* Prothonotary E. H. Stine is the handsomest official in the Lehigh County Court House. We do not dispute this statement, as we are fully aware of its truth. We freely admit this, as we are no County officials.
- '78. Henry H. Herbst, M. D., is an officer of the Government Board of Pension Examiners, located at Allentown, Pa.
- '80. Rev. S. B. Stupp, Gilbert's, Monroe Co., Pa., has refused a call to Tamaqua, Pa.
- '80. The firm of H. C. and R. W. Steckel, Merchant Brokers, has sought a wider field of activity by removing from Allentown to New York, with office at the corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets. We congratulate "Bob" and his brother on the splendid success which has attended their mercantile efforts.
- '83. M. Luther Horne, Esq., Principal of the Quakertown High School, is one of the Grand officers of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.
- '83. We learn that Rev. William A. Sadtler is very comfortably situated as pastor of the village church and teacher in the Lutherville Female Seminary, Lutherville, Maryland. In connection with these duties he is still continuing his studies at the University of the City of New York.
- '84. During the Christmas holidays Rev. C. Ernest Wagner visited Rev. W. A. Sadtler at his home in Baltimore, Md.
- '84. Rev. George M. Scheidy has resigned his pastorage at Rose Bay, N. S., and will return to Allentown, some time in the future.
- '85. The address of Frank F. Fry is 356 East Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa. We understand that he is to be installed on the 25th of January.
- '85. With the beginning of the new year Rev. E. A. Yehl, of Coopersburg has again taken up the work of preaching he relinquished about five months ago, on account of throat troubles. He was very acceptably assisted by the Rev. H. W. Warmkessel, who returns to his home in Maxatawny, Berks Co.
- '86. From the *Reading Eagle* we learn that Samuel N. Potteiger, Esq., defended John

Truman in a homicide case, with such success that the prisoner was found "not guilty." "Samuel N. Potteiger," says the paper, "in Truman's defense, made an excellent speech, which apparently struck the right chord with the jury. He made an eloquent plea for the release of his client, and graphically described the story of the tragedy. Mr. Potteiger has an excellent delivery and made a good impression on all who heard him."

'86. Rev. Henry W. Warmkessel has taken charge of Faith, Hope and Peace chapels, Reading, Pa., formerly served by Rev. L. J. Bickel, now at Wilmington, Del. Rev. Warmkessel's address is 514 Elm St., Reading, Pa.

'86. The General Council English Home Missionary, located at Seattle, Wash., has appointed Rev. E. F. Keever an advisory member of the Pacific Conference of the Scandinavian Church.

'87. We understand that Rev. Raymond E. Butz has accepted a call from the Reformed Church at Catawissa, Pa. He will find there a fellow-Muhlenbergian in Rev. J. H. Neinam, of '71.

'87. Three months ago, when Rev. Frank M. Seip came to Lebanon, at the call of the Salem's Lutheran Church Council, to take charge of the Trinity Lutheran and Cornwall Lutheran Missions, he met with a very cordial reception and he has made remarkably good headway in the work assigned him. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Frances, a daughter of Rev. Frances, of Philadelphia, last Wednesday evening, and he brought his wife to her future home last evening. A large reception committee met them at the depot, and after they had partaken of supper, the happy couple received a grand ovation. The ladies of the Salem Lutheran Mite Society had the affair in charge and the reception was characteristic of all the undertakings managed by that splendid

organization. There seemed to be no end to the steady stream of callers, who extended congratulations to the popular pastor and his bright, agreeable young wife, who made a very favorable impression upon every visitor. The Mite Society, with its customary thoughtfulness, had not forgotten to place its congratulations in a substantial form, and Mr. Seip was very much surprised when they handed him a cashier's check for a snug sum. The reverend gentleman responded in a neat speech, heartily thanking all his kind friends for the splendid reception extended to himself and his bride, and hoping that God's richest blessing will attend all the work of Old Salem and its Missions. The new parsonage at No. 507 North Eighth street, is very comfortably furnished.—*Lebanon Daily News*.

'88. Oscar S. Scheirer was staying at Tower City, Northumberland Co., Pa., during his Xmas vacation.

'88. Clinton Fetter spent his vacation at Hegino, Northumberland Co., Pa., George Gebert at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and John M. Wenrich in Ohio.

'88. Alfred W. Kistler has not yet recovered from his illness. He is fast improving and is expected at the Seminary in the near future.

'88. David G. Gerberich was at college on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

'88. James F. Lambert made a good address at the Xmas festival of St. Michael's Sunday school.

'88. C. D. Clauss preached in St. Luke's Church, Allentown, on Sunday, Jan. 18.

'89. J. Willis Hassler, Elmer O. Leopold, and Frank C. Oberly were among the holiday visitors in Allentown.

'90. James B. Werner did not feel well enough to go to the Seminary on the 7th inst., when it opened, but expects to do so, soon.



—We wish all the editors of our many exchanges a happy New Year in the full sense of the term. Besides, if any made good resolutions as for themselves or the management of their respective journals, we earnestly hope that they will have the moral courage and steadfastness to live up to them and not break them. We must confess that we are rather late with our greetings; but we comfort ourselves in the old maxim that it is better late than never. Again, we hope that the beginning of another year may find us all beginning over again our duties as editors with renewed energy and determination.

* * *

—The *Indicator*, published by the theological students of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, has come upon our table for the first time with its welcome greetings. We hope that it will be a regular visitor in the future. Because it contains abundant matter well worth to be read by us as college students. But we would, however, humbly suggest that the editors of the same should use fewer foreign phrases, so that we, with our limited power of comprehension, may be able to understand all the good things contained in it.

* * *

—The *Thielensian* has again come to us in such a merry tone that we are made at once to see and feel that a merry Christmas has really come to the students of Thiel College. The December number is brim full of excellent matter indicative of the season. From it we have the following which many college journals would do well to heed: "Keep out of the 'ruts.' Don't walk in the same old beaten path forever and ever.

Strike out boldly and make a new road for yourself. Don't be an imitator. Raise yourself above the common level, and do something worth the time and effort." Take for example China which has kept in the "ruts" for many centuries, and see how little progress it has made.

* * *

—The *Pharetra* is handsome and artistic in its appearance. Not only so externally but also in contents. It contains many excellent articles, the main feature of which does not seem to be to fill space, but to instruct and elevate. Its editorial department, however, it is sprinkled with foreign words and phrases. The intention of inserting them we do not know, but we suppose it wants to show the college world that it knows some French and Latin. This inelegant custom is not only indulged in by the *Pharetra* but others also. Standard writers of the English language condemn the practice most emphatically and must be, to keep our language pure and not contaminated with foreign elements. We find sometimes even good writers mixing their writings with foreign phrases, but this does not justify us to use them. It is only admissible when we lack English words to express our thoughts, but words such as *time flies*, etc., to be sure, we do not lack.

* * *

—The *Hamilton College Monthly*, edited by the young ladies of Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky., in the December number send their Christmas and New Year's greetings to all. It is full of matter worthy of comment—all bearing upon the events of the season. It is to the credit of the *Hamilton College Monthly* for preparing an issue of such a praiseworthy nature. Few of our sister exchanges are in the habit of issuing such timely and appropriate editions. It is an example which all should adopt when this joyous advent season comes again.

* * *

—We acknowledge the receipt of new journals; but have no space to mention them.



—'91.

—Not the class.

—But the year.

—The Sophomores have a new man.

* * *

—How did you spend your Christmas vacation?

* * *

—During vacation several of the boys delivered speeches at the Christmas exercises of their respective Sunday Schools.

* * *

—In the near future there will be a commendable addition to the furniture of one of the recitation rooms which will surprise some of the classes.

* * *

—And now Sweden sends us a student, which makes the nations represented, United States, Germany and Sweden. We are spreading over the globe.

* * *

—We had thought that when '91 turned up with a married man that a line would be drawn there, but now a Prep. returns from his Christmas vacation, bearing the dignified title of husband. Will wonders never cease?

* * *

—During the holidays three or four large trees which had died were removed from the campus; one of which was the walnut tree standing near the college building, which had been killed by the severe storm of last summer.

* * *

With the February issue of THE MUHLENBERG, the new corps of editors will begin

their duties. Mr. J. Richmond Merkel will take charge of the local department, and we hardly know whether to sympathize with him or congratulate him.

* * *

—It does seem as if Fate was against Freshman sleigh rides. Both the classes of '92 and '93 were deprived of the pleasures of this long established custom by the inadequacy of snow. But our Freshmen may yet have a chance of spreading themselves, which we believe they are able to do.

* * *

—A private class in French under Dr. Wackernagle's able professorship has been formed, and we presume by this time is having regular recitations. There are some of us who are *anxious* to form a class composed only of students of the college. Can not some arrangements be made whereby we can receive instruction in this interesting language?

* * *

—The Christmas exercises of the First Ward Mission School were held on Tuesday evening, December 23rd. The Sunday School room was crowded almost to overflowing by the visitors present, chiefly members of St. John's Church. The addresses were made by Messrs. Bieber and Seneker, both of '91. The Sunday School is steadily increasing under the very able control of Prof. Garber, as superintendent, and shows additions in every department.

* * *

—St. Stephen's Sunday School held its Christmas anniversary on the evening of the 10th of January. The reason of its being held in January is, that the teachers, who are mostly students of our college, had not returned from their vacation. The exercises were rendered in a creditable manner. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Bertolet, Mosser and Loos. This school, which was organized but a short time ago by Dr. Wack-

ernagle, is doing noble work in that portion of our city, and is rapidly increasing.

* * *

—Quite a number of our students were at St. Michael's on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. We think that we are safe in saying that they, as well as the rest of the congregation, expected C. D. Clauss to preach, who helped Dr. Spieker to conduct the opening exercises.

* * *

—The class of '91 received permission from Dr. Wackernagle on Thursday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, to escort Mr. Brown, one of their members, to the terminal depot. He left for good. After the train had pulled out, the class, in a body, went back to college to meet Dr. Wackernagle, who was waiting for them. The class of '91 was very sorry to lose Mr. Brown. To leave college so near graduation is not very pleasant.

* * *

—The first of a series of lectures usually given during the Winter and Spring terms in the chapel, will be delivered on Thursday evening, February 19th, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, on the subject: "Visible Speech Elucidated." Prof. Bell is a man of considerable importance as a lecturer, having been employed in that capacity for twenty-two years at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and subsequently occupied the same position in the University College, London, and Queen's College, Kingston, Canada. As an orthoepist, Prof. Bell has been successful in inventing what is known as "Visible Speech," a system of instruction which has been used with great success in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. He devoted his life to elocutionary matters, and in correcting the faults of speakers, upon which topics his publications are numerous. Dr. Seip is to be congratulated upon his success in bringing before our students a man of such great eminence. The friends of the students are cordially invited to be with us on that evening.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Dr. Seip attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania held at Reading Jan. 6, 1891.

* * *

* Dr. Seip was fortunate in securing A. Melville Bell, through the influence of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, to lecture for us.

* * *

* Dr. Richards spent part of his vacation in visiting relatives at Reading.

* * *

* Prof. Garber made his usual visit to his mother and friends in Montg., Co.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman was engaged, during part of his vacation in arranging things in his department.

* * *

* Dr. Wackernagle assisted in conducting the Christmas exercises at St. Michael's. Dr. also received a nice Christmas gift from the German Bible Class of St. Michael's Luth. Church, of which he is the teacher.

STUDENTS.

* Brown's first vacation in married life.

* * *

* Moyer, '93, made an address near his home.

* * *

* Ebert, '93, delivered an address at New Tripoli.

* * *

* Moyer, '91, did some canvassing during his vacation.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, spent his vacation at Kutztown and Philadelphia.

* * *

* Barner, '94, says, "the doctor put too much *stigmatism* in his eyes."

* Miller, '93, delivered a Christmas address at Effert.

* * *

* Roos, '93, delivered an interesting Christmas address at his home.

* * *

* Trafford, '92, delivered an address at Annville on Christmas eve.

* * *

* Kline, '93, is the latest addition to the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

* * *

* Beysher's successor as manager of the Muhlenberg will be George Kercher.

* * *

* Cooper, '91, reports that he spent his vacation very pleasantly in Allentown.

* * *

* Zweier, '93, has been absent from college for a long time on account of sickness.

* * *

* Rick and Yetter, '93, are the latest additions to the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

* * *

* Barner, '94, expected to get married during the holidays, but unfortunately his intended died.

* * *

* Brunner, '94, has for some time very ably filled the position of organist at St. John's Lutheran Church.

* * *

* Meixell, '91, says, "he spent his vacation by calling on his girl, and writing a German essay for Dr. W."

* * *

* Merkle, '92, delivered an excellent address before the last meeting of St. Michael's Missionary Society.

* * *

* Bieber, '91, received fifteen dollars for a Christmas gift from the Bible Class of St. Michael's Sunday School, of which he is the teacher.

* Loos, '94, will take charge of a Lutheran Sunday School at Hanover.

* * *

* Lazarus, '93, has fully recovered from his illness, and in full vigor and health has resumed his studies.

* * *

* Sachs, '91, addressed the Aineyville Sunday School at the festival on Tuesday evening before Christmas.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, superintendent of Mountainville Sunday School, conducted a cantata there, which proved very successful.

* * *

* Addresses were delivered by Messrs Seneker and Bieber at the Christmas festival of First Ward Mission Sunday School.

* * *

* James W. Kiesling, a graduate of Kutztown Normal School, and a teacher for several years, has entered the Sophomore Class.

* * *

* Philip Bergstrom, who came from Sweden as a Missionary about a year ago, came to Muhlenberg College for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of English and German.

* * *

* Kline, '93, made a Christmas speech in the country, and after the exercises he considered it his duty to escort one of the fair sex.

* * *

* Spieker C, says, "he turned over the last leaf in his book on New Year; if he wants to turn over any more he must buy a new book."

* * *

* Wise, '92, made a trip to Richmond during his vacation as delegate to the convention of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, which convened there during the holiday. On his return he had an interesting visit to Washington.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Volume IX of *Scribners Magazine* contains several lengthy articles. The first of these is "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest," by Henry M. Stanley. After giving a short historical review of these people, the writer continues by describing the appearance, dress, weapons—especially the poisoned arrows—homes, modes of capturing and killing wild animals, means of sustenance and domestic life of these inhabitants of the uncultivated forests. The next of the more lengthy contributions is the second paper of "Japonica." This is a series by Sir Edwin Arnold on the Japanese People and is among the best running at present in the Magazine while everything points to the fact that they will continue good in the future. Some readers may not realize how great has been the change in fire apparatus and what means our firemen must resort to in desperate cases in order to rescue life, but the perusal of the article on "Modern Fire Apparatus" lay bare the whole subject. The first and most important is the change in the engine itself—from the hand pump to steam—then were added such features as the water tower, the fire-boat, the small but very serviceable chemical engine, the scaling ladders by means of which the tops of the highest buildings can be reached and also the jumping net and it need hardly be said that it is due to these that the loss from fire is much less to-day than ten years ago. Renewed interest is added to the festival-play at Rothenburg by another article explaining it and describing the actual siege. The engraving called the "Burgomaster's Niece" is very pretty. Quite a full account is given of Court Tennis, the game which has lately grown so much in the favor of those who can afford it. Frank Stockton has an amusing marine tale which is after his usual style and very good. "A Truce" and "Jerry" are papers worthy of mention. The poetical department in this number is represented by two or three small selections, which are fair but nothing extra. The story of Morgan's raid, capture and escape is told in a thrilling manner in three parts, written by Basil Duke, Orlando Wilcox and Thomas Hines respectively. Woodville Rockhill gives us another installment of his journey through Tibet, and describes his experiences "Among the Mongols of the Azure Laxe." To those who like music the article on "Chinese Music" will prove highly interesting and profitable at the same time. There are other very good productions in this month's magazine, such as "Pioneer Spanish Families in California," by Charles Shinn; "The Missions of Alta California," by John Doyle; the third part of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville", "Sister Dolorosa," and other productions by well-known writers.

The *Century* starts out the New Year with a number replete with interesting articles. This month sees the beginning of the "Talleyrand Memoirs." They have

been looked forward to for a long time since Talleyrand forbade their being published for thirty years after his death, and then Napoleon III forbade it until 1890. They are expected to throw much light on this period of history and also to express Talleyrand's personal opinions and experiences. The *Century* has obtained the privilege to print a few of these articles before the book is published. The introduction of these celebrated memories is written by Whitelaw Reid and consists of a short recital of some of the principal acts of his strange life. The part of the article proper which appears in this edition carries the reader from the time of his birth in 1754 to the time of his visit to America after the close of the Revolution. As these memoirs promise to be one of the best series ever published by the *Century*, it would be well for all to start in at the beginning and read them.

Rev. Chas. C. Boyer's latest publication has reached us and we are pleased to note it. It is a book entitled by the author, "Concrete Psychology—An Inductive Investigation of Intellect, Sensibility and Will." The book is designed more especially for Normal Schools, High Schools and Colleges, yet at the same time its arrangement is such that it would be an excellent text book for private use. While Prof. Boyer has not made any startling discoveries, yet his book possesses several very good points, first among which might be mentioned the Psychological Framework. This is a complete outline and continuous analysis of the subject, and is arranged so as to aid the memory of the student in learning the principal points. Another very good aid to memory is the arrangement of having at the beginning of each section a succinct statement of the contents, which is intended to be memorized and then followed by a complete development of the point. The test topics at the end of the book seem to be especially well selected and cover thoroughly the ground gone over in the subject matter. The pages on which the book is printed is as good as is generally found in text books and the type is of such a size that no one should have trouble to read it. The cover of the book seems to us rather poor, but still makes a creditable appearance. It is published at Kutztown by the Journal and Patriot Printing House.

The contents of the *Forum* for January comprise eleven very interesting articles. The opening piece is by Prof. Emile de Laveleye on "The Division of Africa." It is a discussion of the settlement of the immense tract of land known as the Congo State, and of the present aspect of affairs as brought about by the claims of the different European nations, viz., England, France, Germany and Italy: He then concludes his article with an account of the unparalleled advances of civilization and of the immense good that is yet to come from this settlement. Another phase of the negro problem is developed by J. C. Price, under the heading, "Does the Negro seek Social Equality?"



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays each way between ALLENTOWN and NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK and NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN and EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN and BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes.

LATEST STYLE,

**at \$3.50 equal to any \$5.00
Shoe in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,

→ **Fashionable Merchant Tailors,** ←

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Ready-made Clothing,

S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. **ALLENTOWN, PA.**

**THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,
—In the Lehigh Valley.—**

*We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.*

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of *FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.*

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

**20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

**EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,**

**Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

**OIL, CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
637 Hamilton St.,**

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

**No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

Page	Page
Literary.....81—87	Our First.
After Graduation.	THE MUHLENBERG.
Mathematics in American Colleges.	Reading For College Course.
Lessons From History.	Our Alumni 90—91
Two Rivers.	Exchanges 92
Reconciliation.	Locals.....93—94
First in Biblical and Church History.	Personals.....94—95
Editorials. 88—89	Magazine and Book Notes.....96

FEBRUARY 1891

➤ **Lutherville .:. Seminary** ◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B **GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS** **B**

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤ **Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.** ◀

☞ Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖The • Muhlenberg.❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 6.



AFTER GRADUATION.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM H. MYERS, '73.

Aristotle being asked, in what the educated differ from the uneducated, answered: "As the living differ from the dead." Gascoigne, the poet, once said, "A boy is better unborn than untaught." Wendell Phillips, the silver-tongued, declared, "Education is the only interest worthy of the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."

It is all true. The ancients and all the moderns have found in an intellectual training the magnet that draws man to the enjoyment, best in quality, and infinite in quantity. What Dryden, in his *Hind and Panther* meant by the line, "By education most have been misled," I do not fully know. But the sentiment may be strained to the worst, and it will also apply—Education, as well as a fortune, has been the ruin of many a young man! It would ill become us to say as Sir William Berkley did in colonial times, "But I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

In that general sense we have no lament

to offer—but for the individual. Alas! for how many young men has the opportunity of a college education been the downfall of manhood and the soul. Better had some youths never seen the higher halls of learning—better never deserved a diploma of graduation. The paths of intellectual attainment, developed their minds downward into the baser nature of self—their souls never rose with the wings of learning to cull pleasures from among the stars—their minds polished with the classics and the philosophies of the ages, rolled in the mire. The longer a diamond has been on the polishing stone, the greater the pity that it should lie in the mire! Will you not agree with me, that if the opportunity of a college education, has simply developed an indolent, debauched criminal and social outcast, he better had allowed his facilities to dwell within the radius of a more limited school? An humbler sphere might have made him more a man—certainly a less potent factor to social wrong.

You will not misunderstand me—I am for education, and education for as many of our youths as can possibly avail themselves of free school, college or university. Our faith in the good of schools ought to be more certainly set in this progressive 19th century, than it was in the days of our Puritan fathers. Ten ministers, in the year of 1700, assembled in the village of Bradford, a few miles east of New Haven, and founded Yale, with this resolve: "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." The patron Elihu Yale never could have hoped to bless the land so munificently with an ever-widening intellectual splendor. Harvard College had as its corner-stone—one

peck of corn. The governor called upon the people to make an annual contribution of at least "one peck of corn," in its maintenance. As the result of these seats of learning, New England has never been displaced in the honors of highest culture in our land.

I will however say, that in the system of education in most colleges, there is something radically wrong. Any school that gives mere intellectual training at the expense of heart-culture, develops a one-sided man. Here is where the harm of education comes from. Almost better not have the intellectually wise, who have not found that the true purpose of education is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within us. Milton somewhere writes: "Inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages." Although Napoleon I. had not the sublimest belief of Christianity he nevertheless revered the religion of the Bible. His action is quite in the line I discuss, when he corrected one regulation in the schedule of study for Madame Campan's female school—"The young ladies shall attend prayers *twice a week.*" He immediately erased with his pen the words "twice a week" and substituted "every day." The right kind of education for the youth was the highest concern among the ancient Persians. At an early age the youths were committed to the care of the *magi*. By their precepts and example they were trained to virtue and good morals. They were taught the most sacred regard for birth, the highest veneration for their parents and superiors, the most perfect submission to the laws of their country, and respect for its magistrates. The culture of the body by athletic sports, was not neglected—nor was it encouraged at the reckless expense of manly morals. It is to be said to the credit of such colleges as our own Muhlenberg, that education as the gilded chariot, in which the nobler instincts of the heart do ride, is one of its most charm-

ing recommendations to those who seek a higher culture.

After graduation. No wonder when colleges have done no better with young men, that their intellectual height should stand for nothing else than simply to make more brilliant their fall. That after graduation a mentally-equipped young man should be all at sea, is most deplorable. That his diploma should stand for failure in life is more than a pity.

How many young men are a failure after graduation! A hundred struggle apace and stand equal on the day of their departure from college. Only twelve succeed. It is not the surest sign of loftiest achievement in the world, that you stand first in Latin or Greek—I discern other elements that blazon forth in the lesser lights of the class. These elements are hands and feet to education—for education without tact, and knowledge of human nature, and polish of manners, and ready application to emergencies, is a mighty engine, capable of mighty things, but always off the track and behind the time. Some minds are like some great lumber yards—their material is in lumbering confusion. They have the thing—but don't just have it when they need it.

Many young men leave college with much theoretical wisdom, but no practical wisdom. A man may therefore have more intellect than does him good. It is true that the men of action rather than the men of thought push themselves up in the material world. Sages often meditate and compare when the current serves, whereas the men of no talent dash right in and are carried on to success. It was Bacon who was the wisest of human beings in his quiet study, but in the noisy theatre of life he acted the improprieties that he criticised in his moral essays. Addison traced with a subtle mind the proprieties of social and public life, but himself was deplorably deficient as companion and statesman. Cooper was a most delicate discernor of human nature—and yet when out was helpless as a child. There is more of the

student to be developed than his mind—when he leaves college, he will find that education can't do all. Shakespeare is right

"Learning is but an adjunct to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is."

Rich is that man who has his mind stored with learning — learning is riches. But doubly rich is he, who having amassed wealth, has the learning with which to enjoy it. Peter Cooper, LL. D., often said to his friends that he was determined, as far as in him lay, to save as many young people as he could from what he called his misfortunes—the lack of early education. So his munificence rears the Cooper Institute. He did what many graduates will not do beyond the threshold of college—he became a student. The Richard Arkwrights, inventor and scholar, and the Peter Coopers, millionaire and scholar, have put the diplomas of many graduates to shame. Southey would never have been the immortal Southey, if he had not begun to learn after he left Oxford. After graduation we enter the promised land of learning—before that we only take the grapes of Eschol, the simple tokens of abundant possessions beyond the border-line. Go on, be not dismayed thou plodding student!

"For learning is the fountain pure
Out from the which all glory springs:
Whoso, therefore, will glory win,
With learning must needs begin."

Yet proud though thy achievements of mind may be, and much thy gain of worldly fame and possession, listen to the poet's truth of it all—

"Much learning shows how little mortals know;
Much wealth, how little worldlings can enjoy."

MATHEMATICS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

PROF. GEO. A. MILLER, '87.

Harvard University, founded in 1638, is the oldest institution in the United States devoted to higher education. It is therefore of special interest to inquire into its early history and learn to what extent mathematics was taught in those early times. We

have no record of the full course of study during the first five years of its existence. A tract entitled "New England's First-fruits," published in 1643, gives the curriculum of studies then pursued. The requirements for admission were, "So much Latin as is sufficient to understand Tully, or any like classical author, and to make and speak true Latin in prose or verse, and so much Greek as is included in declining perfectly the paradigms of the Greek nouns and verbs."

We observe that there was no entrance examination in mathematics. A student could enter college if he did not understand common multiplication. There are good reasons to believe that there have been students in the Freshman and Sophomore classes at Harvard College, who had a very imperfect knowledge of the multiplication table.

When we examine the curriculum of studies we are again disappointed. Since no mathematics was necessary for admission, we should have expected that during the first college years the most elementary principles would have been taught for the purpose of preparing the student for the study of the natural sciences. Instead of this, we find that no mathematics whatever was studied before the Senior year. During three-fourths of the Senior year, arithmetic and geometry were studied. Algebra was then unknown to the New World. It is almost certain that no algebra was studied at Harvard during the first hundred years of its existence. Since arithmetic and geometry were studied for only three-quarters of a year, it is evident that the courses must have been exceedingly elementary.

Let us view this subject from another standpoint. We notice a Senior of the oldest college in the United States approach the recitation building. We observe that he is freighted almost to a burden with senioric dignity, classical lore, and the thought that he is obliged to make all his actions cry out with a loud voice, "I am a Senior of Harvard." We follow our subject to his arith-

metic recitation; he is apparently doing some very hard thinking, he bows his head lower and appears to have his eyes closed, so that no external impressions may in any way hinder the current of his thought. Now he raises his head rather abruptly. There is a great change in his countenance. His dark eyes sparkle, his prospective mustache receives a graceful twist, and all his features declare that he has made a discovery, while he whispers to his companion, "Now I see it clearly. The product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes." Our subject had all this time been studying simple proportion, or the Rule of Three, as it was then called, and wrestling with the profound senioric thought that in simple proportion the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes.

During the first eighty-eight years of the history of Harvard University there was no Professor of Mathematics in the faculty. The little mathematics that was taught, was taught by tutors whose only qualification to teach mathematics frequently was that they could not find anything else to teach. As these tutors frequently held their positions for but one year, we can well surmise that the instruction given was generally inaccurate and unsystematic. In about 1655, the college course was extended from three to four years, but arithmetic still maintained its dignified position in the Senior year, and from its lofty light looked with disdain upon the elementary studies with which the Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors were engaged, such as Latin, Greek, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Divinity, etc.

In 1726 the Hollis professorship of mathematics was established and we may suppose that better teaching began with this change. The improvement was however not as great as we might have expected; no algebra seems to have been studied for a number of years after the establishment of this professorship, and there was no entrance examination in arithmetic until 1803, seventy-seven years after the establishment of the professorship

of mathematics, and one hundred and sixty-five years after the founding of the college. Even in 1803, eighty-eight years ago, the Harvard entrance examination included arithmetic to simple proportion only. Elementary arithmetic has thus been dignified by a position in the regular college course of the oldest college in America during the early part of this enlightened nineteenth century!

Poor Arithmetic! Great has been thy fall! From the eminence of Senior thou hast been humbled to first or second preparatory. We desire to leave with thee a word of encouragement. Perchance in the sinuous and almost cyclic course in which knowledge proceeds, thy sovereignty will again be acknowledged; meanwhile bear thy humble lot bravely, applying the oil of our sympathies to thy wounded spirit.

Since 1803 the mathematical course at Harvard has been steadily extended and the standard of admission raised. In 1816 all of arithmetic was required for admission. From a late catalogue we notice that the minimum for admission now is algebra through quadratics and plane geometry.

We note too that in the early part of this century some students began to appreciate the importance of the mathematics. In support of this assertion we quote, from the *Harvard Lyceum*, a journal conducted by the students, the following: "Perhaps no other science has been so universally decried by the overweeningly dull as mathematics. Superficial dabblers in science, contented to float in doubts and chimeras, and unable to see the advantage of demonstrable truth, turn back before they have passed the narrow path which leads to the firm ground of mathematical certainty, and not willing to have others more successful than themselves, like the Jewish spies, they endeavor to turn them from their way by horrid stories of quaint spectres in the promised land of demonstration, and scarcely a Caleb is found to render a true account of its duties." This manifestation of interest in mathematical studies

was unquestionably due to the fact that the professors of mathematics began in the early part of this century, to apply themselves more to pure mathematics. Previously the professors of mathematics generally taught physics or astronomy in addition to mathematics and their studies and investigations were generally in the line of the mixed sciences. This is very natural in a new country where the tendencies generally are to convert every thought and act into bread and butter. When a country becomes older, there will be more people who can devote a part or all of their time to their favorite studies regardless of the pecuniary consideration involved. Besides there will be more demand for and appreciation of knowledge for its own sake.

We have now given a very brief sketch of the history of mathematics in Harvard. The courses in other American colleges were generally very nearly the same—frequently inferior. Perhaps the early mathematical course of William and Mary College, the next to Harvard in respect to age, was superior to that of Harvard. It had a professorship of mathematics from its organization in 1688—thirty-eight years before such a professorship existed at Harvard. On account of the destruction of its records by fire, we know not even the names of the earliest professors of mathematics in America, much less the courses of studies pursued. Judging from the fragmentary knowledge which we possess of mathematical courses during the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, we are led to conclude that William and Mary college offered then the best mathematical instruction in America. This does not mean more than fair instruction in elementary arithmetic and elementary geometry. Even at Cambridge, England, there was no instruction whatever in the mathematics at about the time Harvard College was founded. But towards the close of the seventeenth and during the eighteenth century the mathematics were cultivated so vigorously at Cambridge

and other European institutions that our American colleges became very inferior to them in this respect. During this period analytical or algebraic geometry, and the differential calculus began to be cultivated and offered rich and inviting fields—full of inspiring truths and strong aids to investigation. Besides it was discovered that many of the natural phenomena which were formerly explained metaphysically could be explained mathematically, and speculative hypotheses gradually gave way to mathematical certainties. Sir Isaac Newton was one of the strongest factors in effecting these changes.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

BY '90.

History is the scientific narration of facts occurring in society, which possess more than ordinary importance. Tradition is unwritten history, which is frequently founded on imagination or myth, and ought to be cautiously received.

As we are utilitarian in our views, we naturally ask of what importance is history and what may we learn from it. We would reply, that if our people were more *truly* utilitarian, they would stop in the busy whirl of activity and carefully study the handwriting of history and profit thereby, rather than approve of every new-fangled idea without endeavoring to find some precedent to guide their actions. In our own land we have sufficient for the average citizen to study and analyze without going abroad, but the *scholar*, be his vocation what it may, should not confine himself to so small a sphere in order to supply himself with sufficient data for comparison, but go abroad and profit by others' successes and reverses.

The true student of history will not only endeavor to obtain what he can by way of simple information as *e. g.*, worthless dates, but will study the whys and wherefores of every advance or decline, of every success

or failure, and act accordingly. True, there are times when man must act for himself with scarcely a ray to guide him through imminent dangers and difficulties. The man who comes out victor is, under such circumstances, termed a hero, but if he fails, a fool.

When Columbus started out to discover what he believed to be a new world, he was considered mad; but, although nothing of a like nature had ever been accomplished before, he must have based his confidence on facts entirely conclusive and satisfactory to him. Luther was entirely alone in his *open* protests against the selling of indulgences as then practiced by the Romish church, but he had truth and the Supreme Master on his side, and with the simple act of nailing his ninety-five theses on the church door at Wittenberg, he began a revolution in religion sufficient to fix it as the beginning of a new period in the world's history. These were the results of *comparison* which is the foundation of all history and philosophy.

The wise and philosophical student will ever remember that "history repeats itself." Even the young child knows after it has burned itself that the same thing will happen again, if the same conditions exist. It is nothing more nor less than a lesson from history. The older a person becomes, the greater is his store of experience, and as a rule, he makes fewer blunders than in early life (unless he is void of understanding) simply because he profited by the successes and failures that came under his observation.

But there are other lessons of a more purely *political* or *educational* nature than those previously noted. The subjects,—law, social and political science, are so closely allied, that they may and should be used without entire separation. Law always follows in the wake of civilization as a natural result. In the primitive state of society, every one is his own master, so far as that is possible. There is no law except that he who crosses another's path must maintain his station by physical force, as a result of which, he who

possesses the greatest brute force is the leader and the most respected of all, but he that possesses the least, is the lowest in the scale of power, and is the most oppressed. Wars and tumults are most frequent until the time comes where every one has taken a certain portion of land from nature's domain, and being desirous of retaining what he has earned by his own labor, and fearing to interfere in the rights of his neighbors lest they should divide his portion amongst them, the law of real estate results, and nomadic life ends. There is a regular evolution from the most simple to the most complex in the forms of government and warfare, a more advanced state of civilization, and as a consequence, more comprehensive laws and more liberal education.

In a theme so broad as this because of its many interdepending divisions, the greatest difficulty is experienced in endeavoring to touch on the more important phases without merely skeletonizing. A broad and thorough knowledge of history is so important in almost every profession, that every college student should devote a great deal of careful study to at least that of America and England. He will find in it, the broadest scope for a thoughtful and philosophic mind, and as a scholar recently said on the economic side of history, it is "a study likely in the future to *partly* take the place of mathematics in its development of the reasoning faculties."

TWO RIVERS.

GEO. S. BUTZ, '91.

'Twas in primeval Paradise,
In aeons vast remote,
Two mighty rivers found their rise,—
These, Life and Death denote.

Where'er Mutation's hand we see
Like monarchs they bear sway,—
Where flowers, men and empires be,
That live but to decay.

Between the changeful shores of Time
That tell of Man's endeavor
They sweep, majestic and sublime,
Into the great Forever.

RECONCILIATION.

HORACE—LIB. III:ODE IX.

BY NINETY-TWO.

HORACE.

When I was a favorite of thine,
And folded your arms to my heart,
My life but a joy was sublime
Which heaven alone can impart.

LYDIA.

False love in thy heart was not found
When Lydia alone loved but thee,
Now Lydia loves one renowned
Far more than illustrious Ilia.

HORACE.

Now I am loved by Chloe of Thrace,
Sweet mistress of music and song,
For whom in this world I'd give place,
If the Fates her life would prolong.

LYDIA.

And I have another sweetheart
Whose love toward me is divine,
Calais, from whom I ne'er could part,
For whom twice could I really die.

HORACE.

But if our old love should return,
From remorse would my soul be relieved?
If golden-haired Chloe I'd spurn,
Then, Lydia, would I be received?

LYDIA.

Although he is fairer by far,
And thou robed with inconstancy,
Yet with thee shall I love to live;
With thee could I cheerfully die.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE FIRST IN
BIBLICAL AND CHURCH HISTORY.

The following is an extract from the report of Prof. E. J. Wolf, D. D., in the *Lutheran Evangelist* of the annual meeting of the "American Society of Church History" held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30-31st.

Dr. Schaff, presided. The names of a number of Lutheran Historians are on the list of members. Profs. Schodde, Mann, Jacobs, Wolf, and others:

"A peculiar gratification which Lutherans are wont to enjoy in the company of a body of theologians, is the evidence sure to be elicited, that almost to a man they are acquainted with German thought, and are master of the German language, and in all probability have been students at the great

German universities. Long citations are read from German authors without any thought of translating them for the audience.

"Such men are acquainted, too, with the peculiar excellences of Lutheran education both in this country and in Germany. When Vice-Chancellor McCracken of the University of New York, argued strongly for the study of church history, including of course Bible history, in our colleges, he gave to *Muhlenberg College* the first place in this particular, that institution having provided for two years of this study in the college curriculum. Our best models, says Dr. McCracken, are the German Gymnasia. In these, before the student reaches Cicero and the Odyssey, he has completed Bible history. In the next year he studies the ancient church, in the last years the modern. He gives two hours weekly to the study of the Bible and Christian history.

"With all the unkind flings which are often made at the Christianity of the Germans it is obvious that in their higher, as well as in their rudimentary education, they give more than ten times the attention to the subject of religion, which it receives in American institutions. Church history is, according to Dr. McCracken the favorite study in the Gymnasia."—*Church Messenger*.

APHORISMS.

There is not a moment without some duty.
—*Cicero*.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater ennoble it.—*Bovee*.

The victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work.—*Sarah K. Bolton*.

Nothing except what flows from the heart can render even external manners pleasing.—*Blair*.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops, and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER, '91. EDWIN D. MEIXELL, '91.

ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

GEO. S. BUTZ '91, Ex. CLARENCE BECK, '92, Lit.

HARVEY P. BUTZ, '92, Per. J. R. MERKEL, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

H. E. MOYER, '91.

GEO. A. KERCHER, '93.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

J. P. SHIMER, '91, Pres.

P. A. DELONG, '91, Sec.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Pres. WILLIAM RICK, '92, Sec.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, Pres. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., Sec.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WM. H. COOPER, '91, Pres.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Sec.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Pres.

P. G. SIEGER, '93, Sec.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, Manager.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, Manager.

EDITORIALS.

“RIGHT houses don't ring bells and fire cannon to call attention to their shining; they just shine.”

The place THE MUHLENBERG fills is too well known to require any explanation at this time.

In starting out however, we, its present editors, wish to say that we will endeavor

to do all in our power to improve and advance the interests of THE MUHLENBERG, but startling innovations are not required and none need be expected.

THE MUHLENBERG is no mere experiment. We have every reason to be proud of its past record. For more than eight long years, sustained by

“Upright men in downright earnest,”

it has quietly but successfully fought its own battles on the field of literature, until to-day it stands an honor to its founders, the class of '83.

We hope to be able to maintain the high standard already set, and not only that, but to profit by past experiences as opportunity may be offered. Whether this hope shall be realized remains to be seen. It is of course, useless to expect any very marked success without the aid of the Alumni, students and friends of the journal. Some can give assistance of a literary nature. These are earnestly requested to do so. All can and should lend their moral and financial support. Right here let us add that short stories and poems would be especially welcomed by the editors. This number contains a beautiful little poem from the pen of a '91 man and a member of '92 has also kindly contributed a poem, a translation from Horace. Will not some one else try his hand at this kind of work and thus help to adorn the pages of THE MUHLENBERG with variety and beauty as well as with the more substantial matter?

IN the main, however the subject matter of THE MUHLENBERG as hinted at above, will continue as heretofore. The Alumni Notes are, or should be, of special interest to every graduate of Muhlenberg. We are determined, therefore, to make the department devoted to them as full and interesting as possible. On the other hand, we would *urgently* request our Alumni to be a little more prompt in paying up. We dislike to refer to this, but in some instances

it has become absolutely necessary. If you allow your subscription to run on, it is of course understood that you want the journal and will pay for it. All persons desiring THE MUHLENBERG discontinued should notify the Business Manager at once. We hope however, that this may not be the case with many, but that instead we may soon have the pleasure of chronicling the renewal of all our old Alumni.

To its Alumni THE MUHLENBERG owes much of its past prosperity. May we not continue to expect your aid in the future? Wishing all our friends and contemporaries success and again soliciting your aid and support, we make our bow and assume our positions, determined to do as best we can.

THE studying which students do while in college is not, or at least should not be, confined exclusively to the text-books prescribed in the college curriculum. A no inconsiderable part of their education must be derived from the reading of standard literature. No one will deny this, and yet it is an incontrovertible fact that the vast majority of students are practically unable to decide what to read and what not. The story is told of a verdant Freshman at Yale that, when he went into the University Library for the first time, astounded and dumbfounded at the sight of so many books, and supposing he would have to read them all, he asked the librarian in faltering accents, "Will you p-please tell me at which end of the Library the students generally commence to read?" Now, while the average Freshman may not be as "green" as all that, yet to properly discriminate between the vast multitude of books, good and bad, is no slight task—one of which comparatively few men on entering college are capable.

* * *

The great danger is that students will prefer fiction and the light literature of the day to the exclusion of more solid reading. It

is a fact which challenges successful contradiction that the inordinate reading of fiction, no matter how good, weakens the intellect and deadens true feeling. In time it will destroy all taste for more solid literature. And yet a glance at our libraries will soon show us that fiction is what is read almost exclusively by the majority of students. This must inevitably create a depraved and vicious taste. In order, therefore, to the highest development it is clearly essential that a due proportion of one's time be given to the reading of more solid matter. This should be the principal dish, light literature the desert. It is evident that if the greatest benefit is to be derived from one's reading some system must be pursued; mere desultory reading will never accomplish much.

* * *

But now, admitting the evil and the necessity of some system, what is the remedy? It seems to us very desirable that a course of reading for the student to pursue be mapped out. The faculty of Haverford College are attempting to solve the problem. A plan has been adopted in accordance with which the student chooses a certain subject and reads all he can about it, and at the end of the term makes a report to the Professor in charge. This hardly seems to meet the exigencies of the case. "But," does some one say, "shall the faculty prescribe a course of reading?" Why not? The faculty, it seems to us, have as much right to specify, at least to advise, what books shall be read as to declare what text-books shall be used. A course of reading for the years of college-life might be laid down. It would most probably be the best to make the pursuing of such course not obligatory, but merely optional; it should be advisory, rather than compulsory; it should be intended to be suggestive and sufficiently flexible to allow of some departure from it. It seems evident to us that something should be done, and and this is merely a suggestion as to how it might be accomplished.

OUR ALUMNI.

'69. Rev. Prof. R. F. Weidner, D. D., has completed the third volume of his "Practical Encyclopedia." His "Christian Ethics" will be out in April, and his "Biblical Theology of the New Testament," is being electrotyped.

'73. Rev. George G. Kunkle, the new pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, made his first appearance as such before the members and friends on Sunday, both morning and evening. He is a well built man, with a pleasant countenance, has a good voice and delivery, is forcible in his remarks, and on the whole makes a good impression. In his sermon in the forenoon he spoke of his relation to the church and its members, and stated that he would, as far as lay in his power, do his duty, and requested the members to do the same, and assist him in his labors. His sermon was very interesting and was attentively listened to. At the close of the services, Rev. Kunkle was introduced to the individual members of the church. The reverend gentleman will preach again in two weeks. St. Luke's congregation can be proud of their new pastor.—*Easton Free Press*.

'80. It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Jonas F. Kline, a member of the Lehigh County Bar. The following sketch of his life is taken from the *Chronicle and News*: Jonas Franklin Kline was born at Orefield, Lehigh county, October 8th, 1858, and was, therefore, in the thirty-third year of his age. He was a son of Hon. James F. Kline, an ex-member of the Legislature, who is still living and resides at Fogelsville. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of his native township, and, desirous of obtaining a more complete education, with a view to becoming a lawyer, he, at the age of sixteen years, entered the Academic Department of Muhlenberg Col-

lege. He graduated from that institution in June, 1880, among his classmates being Prof. George T. Ettinger and Robert W. Steckel, of this city. The same year he entered the office of Hon. John D. Stiles as a law student, and, after passing a creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar on January 30, 1883, with E. J. Lichtenwalner, Esq. He opened an office with J. J. Marsteller, Esq., at 535 Hamilton street, and continued the practice of his profession up to 1887, in the fall of which year he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket as Prothonotary, succeeding James Hausman, now City Controller. Mr. Kline was nominated for the office the first time he ran for it, by a large plurality. He was a faithful official and by his courtesy won the respect of all who had business at his office. At the Democratic primaries last fall he declined to be a candidate for renomination, and was succeeded by E. H. Stine, Esq. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Kline made arrangements to resume the practice of law at his former office and he had already purchased a desk and other material when he was taken ill. Mr. Kline was always an active Democratic politician, took a great interest in the success of his party, and was several times a delegate to the State Convention. He was a member of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. and A. M., Allentown Lodge, No. 130, Order of Elks, Lecha Wonk Tribe, No. 201, I. O. R. M., the Allentown Turn Verein and Liederkranz, the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Guthsville Beneficial Society. Besides his father, a brother, Dr. M. J. Kline, of Orefield, and two sisters, Mrs. Dr. S. C. B. Fogel, of Fogelville, and Mrs. Edward Titlow, of Trexlertown, survive. Mr. Kline is the fourth lawyer of the Lehigh County Bar who has died during the past five years. Those who preceded him were William J. Stein, Milton E. Schadt and Ellis R. Lich-

tenwalner. Mr. Kline was well known throughout the county and numbered his friends by the score. He was kind-hearted, of an agreeable disposition and his death has cast a deep gloom over his large circle of acquaintances.

'81. J. Allen Schaadt is one of the most prominent artists on the staff of the *Philadelphia Times*. He contributes also to other leading Philadelphia papers.

'82. Cards are out for the wedding of Austin A. Glick, Esq., to Miss Vina Roberts, to take place February 25th, at Catasauqua, Pa. Wir wuenschen viel Glueck.

'84. Rev. H. C. Fox has been selected as the Presbyterian member of a committee sent by Philadelphians to petition the Pennsylvania Legislature to retain the present Sunday laws.

'84. Rev. George M. Scheidy, having resigned his charge in Nova Scotia, is again in his old home, Allentown, Pa.

'85. Rev. Prof. C. C. Boyer has published a rather extensive work on "Concrete Psychology" an notice of which will appear in our next number.

'85. Rev. F. F. Fry was installed pastor of Grace Luth. Church, Bethlehem, Jan. 25.

'86. J. Jeremiah Snyder, Esq., has been nominated for Common Council by the Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Allentown, Pa.

'87. Reuben J. Butz, Esq., is the Republican nominee for Judge of Election, Third Ward, Allentown, Pa.

'88. C. D. Clauss, at present a student in the Lutheran Theological Seminary has received a call to Weatherly, Pa.

'88. George Gebert, a student at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, has accepted a unanimous call to Zion's English Lutheran congregation at Tamaqua.

COLLEGE YELLS.

The following list of howls, which distinguish some of the leading institutions of learning in this country is published as being interesting for comparison:

Amherst—Rah ; ran-rah ? Rah ; rah , Am-h-e-r-s-t.

Bates—B-a-t-e-s. Rah, rah, rah. Boom-a-la-ka. Boom-a-la-ka. Boom. Bates. Boom.

Bowdoin—B-o-w-d-o-i-n. Rah, rah, rah.

Brown—Rah, rah. Rah, rah, rah, rah.

California—Ha, ha, ha. California. V. C. Berkley ; Z p, boom, ah.

Colby—Colby. Rah, rah, rah.

Columbia—Hurray, hurray, hurray. C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a.

Cornell—Cornell, Cornell, Cornell. I yell, yell, yell Cornell.

Dartmouth—Wah, who, wah. Wha, who, wah. Da, didi, Dartmouth. Wah, who, wha.

Dickinson—Rip, rah, bus, bis. Dickinsoniensis.

Hamilton—Rah, rah, rah: Ham-il-ton. Ham-il-ton. Zip, rah, boom.

Harvard—Rah, rah, rah. Rah, rah, rah, Rah, rah, rah. Harvard.

Kansas, University of—Roch, chalk. Jay halk, K. U.

Knox—Zip, rah, boom, rah. Knoziac, Knox, Knox, Knox.

Lafayette—Rah, rah, rah. Tiger ; Lafayette.

Lehigh—Hoo-ray, h'ray. Hoo ray, h'ray, h'ray. h'ray, Lehigh.

Muhlenberg—Wha, who, ray. Wha, who, ray. Garnet, gray. Muhlenberg.

New York, College of the City of—Rah, rah, rah. N. Y. U., sis, boom, ah-h-h.

Pennsylvania, University of—Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah. Penn-syl-va-nia.

Princeton—Hurrah, Hurrah. Tiger-sis-s-s. Boom, ah.

Williams—Rah, rah, rah. Will-yums, yams, yams. Will-yums.

Yale—Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah ; Yale.



—Again has swung around the slowly-revolving, care-infested stage, whereon the editors of THE MUHLENBERG are fated to languish for a brief cycle of time. Knowing full well that every undertaking, would it attain complete and ultimate success, requires the devotion of a zealot and the offering up of one's best powers,—and believing, further, that happiness lives only in duties well-performed, the editor of this department has cheerfully surrendered himself to the faithful fulfillment of the arduous and somewhat delicate task devolving upon him,—that of criticism. The critic should recognize but one standard by which his every judgment should be guided, and from which neither influence nor favoritism should tempt him to depart,—that standard is Merit.

Whatever, then, we shall in our humble judgment deem meritorious or deserving of praise, the same shall receive commendation: while anything objectionable or otherwise blameworthy, shall equally suffer condemnation. We are decidedly averse to the extreme, not to say ridiculous, course which college journals not infrequently pursue,—the childish practice of hurling mud, because, forsooth, they injuredly imagine the inviolable sanctity of their garment has been rudely trodden upon, and so dishonored, by some sister journal wholly conscientious in its ill-starred criticism. This unavailing counterfire of petty, would-be satire, the miserable prompting of still more petty conceit, should be discountenanced whenever it appears. As Pope truthfully says,—

" 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Are just alike, yet each believes his own."

—Time spent in reading the *College Student*, the literary organ of F. & M. College, is time spent pleasantly and profitably,—a recommendation which, unfortunately, does not apply to every journal that visits our sanctum. The January number is unusually interesting. The essay on "Circumstances" is a worthy production, proclaiming its author to be of a philosophical cast of mind. "Consider the End," although written by a member of '93, would do a Senior credit. Let our students emulate the example set by the under-graduates of other colleges by sending in essays of a literary nature for publication in THE MUHLENBERG. We notice that a reading circle composed of Seniors has been organized at F. & M. College, ostensibly for the purpose of studying English Literature.

* * *

—The *Harvard Advocate*, a fortnightly publication, is essentially literary in character. Every candid mind must at once admit its rank to be in the van of college journalism. Its editorials, always ably written, are of present and vital interest,—never, as is too often the case, of that chestnutty, threadbare, antediluvian kind, the reading of which entails something akin to heroic mental effort. A recent issue of the *Advocate* contains highly interesting matter.

* * *

—The *Free Lance*, in a timely editorial, says with much truth: "There is nothing in a college that can take the place of the literary societies; nothing that can overcome the embarrassment of speaking in public, like the debates and extempore speaking which have always been the main features of the literary societies. At this day in a country like ours no man can hold a prominent position among his countrymen who is not able, not only to write so that he may be of interest to the general reader, but also to speak extempore at some length." Let our students read over the above several times and impress its truths upon their minds.



Lost, Stolen,

The
Minutes of
The Euterpean
Literary Society

Miscarried or Unrecorded.

* * *

—? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

* * *

—Associated: 14th, Valentine, Pretty Girl.

* * *

—Where! Oh, where are the managers of the gymnasium?

* * *

—The College quartette has joined the Chapel choir. Do you notice a difference?

* * *

—Our boys would favor THE MUHLENBERG by patronizing those who advertise in its columns.

* * *

—Some of the students have apparently not yet awakened to the fact that vacation is over. They are still resting.

* * *

—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the President's room on January 20th. In connection with the regular business, the By-Laws of the College were codified.

* * *

NOTICE.

—The minutes of the Euterpean Literary Society for the first ten years are missing. Any information as to their whereabouts will be gratefully received by the undersigned.

REV. PROF. J. A. BAUMAN.

—Dr. E. H. M. Sell has very kindly consented to give the annual "Butler Analogy" Prize of twenty-five dollars to that member of the Senior class standing best in a competitive examination on Butler's Analogy. Seniors, prepare for the contest.

* * *

—The first of our series of lectures will be delivered in the College Chapel on Thursday evening, February 19th, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. Alexander Melville Bell. Subject: "Visible Speech Elucidated." Don't fail to be present.

* * *

—On Friday evening, January 16th, about fifteen of our boys went to Stemton, to attend the lecture delivered by Prof. G. B. Hancher, of Kutztown. Subject: "You and Your Grandfather." The lecture was very interesting and instructive, and the boys speak highly of the Professor's ability as a lecturer.

* * *

—Many of the students took advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, to spend "A Month on the Nile" with the Rev. Dr. Fry, of Reading. The lecture was highly appreciated by the boys, as it contained many interesting facts not found in books.

* * *

—The members of the class of '92 lately presented a map of Europe to college, to be used in Dr. Wackernagel's class-room. The map was designed and engraved at Berlin, by the eminent Dr. Kiepert, Professor of Geography in the University of Berlin. The map is tastefully decorated with '92's colors, —black and orange. Other classes, will you show your respects to college in some substantial way?

* * *

—The following officers were recently elected by the Sophronian Literary Society: Pres., J. P. Shimer, '91; Vice Pres., E. F.

Kunkle, '93; Clerk, P. A. DeLong, '94; Cor. Sec., F. Kuntz, '94; Treas., E. Stettler, '93; Critics, C. W. T. Strasser, '91, F. Doerr, '92; Ed. of Budget, E. A. Brunner, '94, Chaplain, H. M. Klein, '93; Librarian, A. O. Ebert, '93; Asst. Librarian, L. Lazarus, '94.

* * *

—On January 21st, the Euterpean Literary Society elected the following officers to serve for a term of six weeks: Pres., P. P. Rodenberger, '91; Vice Pres., F. H. Moyer, '93; Rec. Sec., W. Rick, '93; Cor. Sec., H. C. Kline, '94; Treas., J. R. Merkel, '92; Asst. Librarians, A. W. Leibensperger, '93, W. O. Laub, '93; Critics, W. W. Kistler, '91, C. Beck, '92; Chaplain, G. C. Loos, '94; Ed. of Budget, E. M. Beysher, '92.

* * *

—Dr. Seip has arranged the following course of lectures to be delivered in the College Chapel: February 19, "Visible Speech Elucidated," by Alexander Melville Bell, of Washington, D. C.; April 9, "The Holy Land," by Rev. J. Fry, D. D., of Reading; April 20, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," by Rev. D. H. Geissinger, of Easton. On some date in May, not yet determined, Dr. H. H. Herbst, of Allentown, will lecture on some hygienic subject.

* * *

—The regular meeting of the Missionary Society was held in the College Chapel, on January 20th. The meeting was conducted by Dr. Wackernagel, who opened with appropriate devotional exercises. The following members of the society participated in the program: Kline, '94, read an article on "Christian Missions at the Outset"; Ebert, '93, read the companion piece on "Christian Missions in our Times"; Kunkle, '93, read a series of small articles, the subjects of which were, "The Indian Ministry," "Progress in Syria," and "Mr. Stanley on Missions." On account of the retiring from College of the former President, an election was held in which Cooper, '91, was declared elected.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* On account of the inability of Dr. Repass, Prof. Bauman occupied his pulpit on Sunday, Jan. 18.

* * *

* Dr. Seip was in Philadelphia, on Saturday, Feb. 7th, attending the formal opening of the new library building of the University of Pennsylvania. In the evening he attended the reception and banquet of the Historical Society of Penna. at Phila.

STUDENTS.

* Heyl, '94, has a papa.

* * *

* Gable, '93, is on the sick list.

* * *

* Wise, '92, "the wandering Jew."

* * *

* Beysher's new playmate—his mustache.

* * *

* Prep. Brod was visited by his father the other day.

* * *

* Ramer's favorite song—"I whistle and wait for Katie."

* * *

* Albright, '93, is known by Dr. W—as the old maid.

* * *

* Rick, '93, is receiving catechetical instructions from Dr. Repass.

* * *

* Stopp, '94, had his eyes treated by Dr. Schweinitz, of Philadelphia.

* * *

* DeLong, '94, is the latest addition to the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

* * *

* Bieber, '91, was recently initiated into the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

* * *

* Repass, '94, who left us at Christmas, has entered the Allentown Business College.

* * *

* Trexler, '94, would like to know whether Harting, '91, is also a student at "Sem Fem."

* Snyder and Kiehel are styled by Dr. W— the “schmoke-brueder” of '91.

* * *

* Moyer, '91, was chosen to fill the vacancy of Business Manager of THE MUHLENBERG.

* * *

* Miller, '94, says: “The pleasures of married life are innumerable.” He ought to know.

* * *

* Trafford, '92, has left the chapel choir. His rival, Stettler I., is now leading us in singing.

* * *

* Barner, '94, last week received the title G. P. D. from his classmates.—Grand Pony Dissector.

* * *

* Messrs. Beck and Doerr, both of '92, were recently robbed of a considerable amount of money.

* * *

* Dr. Wackernagle to Kiehel, '91: “What is the English for ‘Pickelherring’?” Kiehel: “Pickled herring.”

* * *

* Lutz, '93, and Wackernagel, '94, are members of the French class which was lately organized in town.

* * *

* The Prep. faculty has received a new addition in the person of Paul Beteke, who has charge of the “Turkish Sucking Department.”

* * *

* Ed. Kistler a former member of '92, preached an excellent sermon in Ebenezer Church on Friday evening, January 23. A large number of the students were attentive listeners.

* * *

* Dr. Richards to Kistler, '91: “Is there any other form of involuntary servitude besides slavery?” Kistler, “Yes sir. Some people who are too lazy to work must do so in order to support themselves.”

* Miller, '93, is very ably filling the office of the presidency of the “Young People's” of St. Luke's Church.

* * *

* Brown, '91, who left college at Christmas, is now in the employ of the Phila. and Reading R. R. Co. at Reading.

* * *

* Cooper, '91, and Richards, '92, who are very fond of flowers, visit hot-houses quite frequently in search of “Lillies.”

* * *

* Harting, '91, is visiting Fem. Sem. rather frequently of late. Three nights in succession is almost too much—even for a Senior.

* * *

* Waiter (to an assemblage of Sophomores), “Who pressed the button?” Roos, '93,—“I-I did. I wanted to know what it was.

* * *

* All the boys that attended the lecture delivered by Prof. Hancher, at Stemton, fared well, except Yetter, who was sadly *left* at Hokendauqua.

* * *

* Kercher, '93, addressed the Young People's Society of St. Luke's, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5. His subject was: “We don't get in the habit.”

* * *

* Prof. in Bible History,—“What does the first book of Chronicles contain?” Lichty, '93,—“Why, it contains a geneological abstract of King Saul.”

* * *

* Merkle, '92, delivered an excellent address before the Missionary Society of St. Peter's Church, at South Bethlehem, on Friday evening, Jan. 30.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, who through illness was confined to his room for several weeks, says: “There are bright and happy hours even when sickness has overtaken a body.” K— has the same opinion.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The *Forum* for February contains a varied and interesting table of contents. The opening article is from the notable ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle, who is known to be one of the leaders of the Democratic party of the present day. Mr. Carlisle has given careful attention to the revenues and expenditures of the government, and should know what he is doing. All who are interested in the welfare of our nation, will do well to read his article on "The Vanishing Surplus."

Another interesting article is "Formative Influence" by G. L. Gildersleeve. He gives a recital of the influences that have determined his course in life and made him successful; how some of his happiest hours were spent in reading Waverly novels and other forbidden books, instead of the doleful histories which his father had ordered for his reading. He admits that the effects of wide and desultory reading were bad, but were counter-acted in part by his love of writing, both poetry and prose. You will do well to read it, even if you only find out how narrow-minded a people may become by not mingling with others. "The Next Step in Education" is a choice production. The writer vividly sets before us the natures of colleges and universities, and compares their standards with those of foreign universities. He advocates a stricter dividing line between the colleges and universities, established not by legislation but by natural tendencies. He concludes by suggesting that the dividing line might be made at the end of Sophomore year, when the student could go to the universities to enter upon professional course, and that the universities should give over the lower classes to colleges where they belong. E. L. Godkin in an article produces arguments which tend to prove that the Emin Expedition was piratical, and that, as such, the British government should not avoid taking some measures to bring the offenders to justice. Among the other articles are "The Physical Basis of Mind;" "Bowdlerized Biography;" Major J. W. Powell on "The Four Modes of Life;" "As the Chinese See Us," by President W. A. P. Martin; "The Farmer's Changed Condition;" "Political Progress in Japan," and the interesting paper by Hiram Price on "The Government and the Indians."

Harper's Magazine for February, as usual, is filled with interesting papers. Among the contributions is an article on Finland, the Land of a Thousand Isles. It is in two parts, by Dr. Lansdell and Albert Edelfert, and gives a description of the country and its inhabitants, their customs and dress. It closes with an account of a journey to church. That there are literary associations between England and India, as well as military and commercial bonds, is made evident in the article on "English Writers in India." Indian literature is not only concerning historical investigations, but also archaeological researches and is a permanent treasure in the world's literature.

"The Faith of President Lincoln" sets forth with what impartiality a person can judge another under adverse circumstances. It is an account of some of his trouble with Secretary Chase, who at that time seems to have thought his services indispensable to the country. A lengthy article by Charles Dudley Warner, is entitled "The Heart of the Desert." It is a narrative of a journey across the desert of New Mexico and Arizona to California, and gives a very pretty description of the Yosemite Valley and the canons of the Colorado River. It is accompanied by twelve illustrations. "Personal Intelligence Fifty Years Ago" is a series of sketches taken from "The Corsair," a periodical published in 1839-40 by Mr. N. P. Willis. The writer of these sketches has had few rivals as a writer of personal "intelligence." It is well worth the while to read the article. Another lengthy contribution is by Theodore Child, giving an account of his travels in the southern latitudes, and of the wretchedness of the inhabitants of some of the countries. The drawings of William Thackeray are quaint and illustrate the heroic adventures of Boudin. This number also contains several short poems and several striking stories, by reading which one may while away a few moments pleasantly.

BOOK NOTES.

"CAMBRIDGE: A SOUVENIR, 1630-1890." Cambridge, Mass.; F. Stanhope Hill.

This work contains historical, biographical and descriptive sketches of Cambridge, including the founding and progress of Harvard College. The sketches are written by the most distinguished men and women of that city. One of the most interesting sketches is concerning the relations existing between Harvard College and the first church in Cambridge. We can give but one example of the stern rules that the first students were compelled to obey in respect to their attendance at the Sabbath services. Absence brought with it a fine of three shillings. "And whoever shall come tardy to ye publick worship shall be punished six pence"; also, "Whoever shall be guilty of vaine or loose behavior, or of playing or sleeping at the publick worship, or shall go out of the meeting house before ye publick worship is ended, shall be punished from one to three shillings." The work gives a brief, though interesting article on the gradual development of the public school system in the city. The training school, the gift of Mr. Rindges, is fully described. In the article on poets, short biographies of the Cambridge poets are given. Altogether the work is not only valuable for the historic knowledge of Cambridge, but commendable for its style and beauty of language. The book is printed on finest laid paper and contains engravings, by the beautiful half tone process, comprising full cut views of the new Harvard Bridge, the buildings of Harvard College, a portrait of President C. W. Elliot and other cuts, in all 110.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN and NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK and NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN and EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN and BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

For this season we make a full line of
Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes.

LATEST STYLE,

**at \$3.50 equal to any \$5.00
Shoe in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

H. M. LEH & CO.,

→ Fashionable Merchant Tailors, ←

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Ready-made Clothing,

S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.

**THE LEADING
Book and Stationery Store,**

—In the Lehigh Valley.—

We bespeak a careful examination of our line of
Books, Stationery & Novelties.

Our stock of Books comprises the
best of FICTION, SCIENCE and HISTORY.

Tablets and Pads of any kind from
the "Penny Pad" to the finest Linen goods.

Blank Books of every description.

— A CALL SOLICITED. —

STILES, 531 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

**20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,

Sanitary Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

OIL, CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

637 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	97—103	Education of the Masses.	
The Fine Arts, Classic and Christian.		Men of one Book.	
Retentivity.		Our Alumni.....	106
Pilate's Question, "What is Truth?"		Among the Poets.....	107
The Rubicon to be Crossed.		Exchanges.....	108
Athletics.		Locals.....	109—110
Editorials.....	104—105	Personals.....	110—111
The Faculty's Action.		Magazine Notes.....	112

MARCH 1891

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN B

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,
PUBLISHED BY THE
Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS
627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.◀

☞ Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We use only the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, &c., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

❖ The • Muhlenberg. ❖

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., MARCH, 1891.

No. 7.



THE FINE ARTS, CLASSIC AND CHRISTIAN.

EXCERPTS COMPILED BY C. L. F., '78.

Art may flourish as well under Pagan as Christian influences. It seems to be independent of both, and arises from the peculiar genius and circumstances of an age and people. Make art a fashion, honor and reward it, crown its great masters with Olympic laurels, direct the energies of a race upon it, and you will have great results whether the people be Christian or Pagan. So that there is a sense in which Art is a human creation, almost as much as a divine inspiration. It is the result of genius, stimulated by propitious environment and directed to the contemplation of ideal excellence.

* * * * *

Of course, it is true, in a very important sense Art may be said to be inspired. Eternal ideas which the mind conceives are the foundation of art as of philosophy. However material the creation, the spirit which gives beauty to it is of the soul. The sculptured marble or painted canvas becomes animated in proportion as they awaken lofty sentiments which kindle the soul to high spiritual fervor.

* * * * *

The first rude sculptor, in the far remote

past, may well have started back affrighted at the graven image so vividly and tangibly embodying his soul's conception. The thought streaming through his fingers had eaten away the marble till a block became a spiritual thing, to all intents and purposes. Whence had his conception come? Involuntarily the heart of an invisible impinged his soul. Whence it came and whither it went he knew not—but there stands the incarnation of it before him, fashioned by his own hands out of the dead wood or bronze or marble—a reality, visible and tangible, Startlingly real! A thought translated into stone! A shadow transfixed and incarnated! Conscious of an eternal light which no finite man could bear to behold in its fulness, he had looked into infinity toward it. He had felt the reality of the unseen, and had fashioned a symbol of it as best he could.

* * * * *

The embodiment of the religious ideal, and deeper far than that, the impersonation of that ideal, the Word made flesh that we may behold His glory, has been, through all ages, not only a longing desire of mankind, but the profoundest necessity of the race. The idea of incarnation is instruction in the human soul. It has never been completely realized, however, except in Christ. The patriarchal and Jewish theophanies were only transient; forms that vanished quickly and voices which soon were hushed: a temporary expedient of a rudimentary and provisional economy. Even for the chosen people they only abated, for the time being, a hunger they could not satisfy. Outside of Judaism the declension ultimately became

monstrous. The Creator was lost sight of in His creature. The symbol itself was worshipped. In the great hunger of the human heart for an incarnate God, polytheism became the faith of the masses and pantheism the speculation of the schools.

* * * * *

Impersonation of Deity in human form was the highest ideal on which the Pagan arts had been perfected. Those arts, it is true had swayed the emotions of men, but yet, with all their beauty and power, an impenetrable shadow hung over them. There was a sadness in their joy. Satisfaction was incomplete. The impersonation was *inanimate*. The story of Pygmalion was but the common dream of men. They felt after Divine life and longed for it with a certainty of its reality and truth of which their unaided senses were incapable. Human sense had vainly grasped at what the human spirit intensely yearned to see: but only the material of an inanimate symbol was all that Art could give in reply. Neither intellect nor sense was satisfied. The heart, the main-spring of humanity, was not relieved.

* * * * *

Whence the power of that great Ideal, which in philosophy and literature and art had for ages occupied the mind and imagination of mankind, if it were but a thing of fancy or a dream? The whole fabric of it would long since have perished but for the unconquerable conviction of its inward truth. That conviction was the forecast of a great reality. From remotest antiquity all Art had strained its eyes to that subject of mankind's unconscious prophecy. The loftiest music of all poetry had raised its voice to it. What the hearts of all nations had longed for was the Impersonation of Life. And at length, in the fulness of time, that Life was manifested: and the Life was the light of men: and the heart of humanity was satisfied.

* * * * *

Herein then lies our vantage. Not in our merit nor in our genius, but in that we are

Christians, and therefore start from a loftier platform. We are raised by communion with God to a purer atmosphere, in which we see things in the light of eternity: not simply as they are externally, but with their ulterior meanings as shadows of deeper truths. An atmosphere which invests Creation with a glow of love, and its human denizens, especially woman, with a celestial expression of its own, illuminated by a ray from heaven itself, which mere beauty of form or intellect, the highest charm attainable by Greece, can never rival. Our prerogative consists not only in external symmetry and coloring, but in the conception by the artist, and the expression to the spectator, of its highest and holiest spiritual truths and emotions. And in this the vantage of the Bible over the Iliad is not more decided than that of Christian over classic art.

LANCASTER, PA.

RETENTIVITY.

PROF. S. C. SCHMUCKER, '82.

Before me lie what seem to be two similar bars of metal. Here is a coil of wire attached to a battery, and a heap of iron filings. Let us place one of the bars within the coil, pass the current, and bring the end of the bar near the filings. How eagerly the filings seek the bar; how closely they cling to it. Weaken the current; how many fall! Stop the current now; all have fallen. The bar possesses its mysterious power only while the current encircles it.

But how is it with the other bar? Let us put the coil about it. Ah, the filings do not leap so rapidly; not so many of them cling to it. This bar is inferior to the other; let us cut off the current. But stop. The current is off; still the filings cling. Here we have a permanent magnet.

Physicists tell us the molecules both of iron and steel are magnetic. Our current only arranges these molecules. The particles of iron yield readily to the influence of the current, but when it ceases they quickly dis-

arrange themselves again. The particles or steel do not yield so readily, but, once arranged, they keep their position. The steel has great retentivity: the iron has none.

It has struck me that we have two classes of students, which show striking analogies to these bars of metal. Both classes, in college, are thought to do good work. The student of the one class become eager and enthusiastic under the spell of a favorite professor. He responds to every effort, every suggestion even, of a strong teacher. But let him come under another teacher, perhaps not as thoroughly in touch with his dispositions, and his efforts are relaxed. In another branch he may take little interest. On the whole, however, he is so adaptive, so apt at picking up scraps of information in class, so wide in his reading, that he stands well in his class.

Graduation day comes and, with a strong, impassioned speech, he brings his college life to a brilliant end.

Now he passes away from the stimulus of the college. Quickly his power droops; his mind, so apt, so skillful while under the subtle influence now speedily loses its power. Gradually his acquirements drop away, his mental strength leaves him. He has no retentivity.

The student of the other class does not begin so brilliantly. Only gradually do we become aware of his power. Little by little it grows, keeping firm hold of what it gains. By the time this student has reached his Junior year we realize that there we have a genuine scholar. With the philosophic drill of this year comes the final touch, and his mind is trained and equipped. What a power he brings to his Senior work. Now his strength is freely acknowledged. He goes out from college to influence his fellows, to impart to others in turn that magnetism which has been induced in him; to be a leader among men.

In how far is it in our power to develop this retentivity in ourselves? Largely, I believe. It is my firm conviction that with-

out need of brilliancy, without need of aptness, it lies in the capacity for stern, honest, straight-forward work. This is certainly within the reach of each of us.

PILATE'S QUESTION, "WHAT IS TRUTH?"

REV. PROF. C. C. BOYER, '85.

It is practically impossible and unnecessary to learn everything by personal experiment; that which comes to the learner need not come to him through an object lesson; that which bears upon its face the competent word of another may reasonably be taken for truth even when personal experiment is more charming or satisfactory. Our education, so far as it is an induction, is mainly gathered testimony; in science and in common knowledge we grant faith because we have *your word for it*; we grant such faith in childhood and in manhood.

CONCRETE TEACHING.—Of late years a great deal has been said about the predominant efficacy of concrete teaching; so much emphasis has been placed on object lessons and personal experiment that one can not help wondering whether the experiential school does not presume to say that all we can ever really know must come to us through personal experiment. It is, of course, true that concrete teaching has its place.

Concrete teaching is *natural and reasonable*; this much is indicated by the early energy of our senses; the little child is all eye, all ear, all touch. Experimental learning is *especially reasonable* because it quickens conceptive grasp, aids the memory, and inspires the understanding: the boy that learns botany and natural philosophy by personal experiment is altogether likely to comprehend accurately, to retain completely, and to investigate independently. I imagine that Edison and Koch learned in this way. To a certain extent the *basis* of education should be personal experiment for every individual; this is true, but it is not true without limitation.

LIMITATIONS OF CONCRETE KNOWING.—While direct experiment is natural, reasonable, and desirable, it has limitations that compel the practical learner to rely on testimony as a voucher for ten thousand truths.

1. The first limitation is that of *individual inability*: not everybody is able to test for himself the truths of chemistry, physics, geography, history, and other sciences; natural adaptation or sufficient training does not fall to the lot of the masses. The most presuming experiment in the hands of a prejudiced man may result in complete deception. Dr. H. C. Bastian's experiments on the "Beginnings of Life" were utterly unreliable because of the inability on the part of Dr. Bastian; scepticism and even infidelity often result from such experiments.

2. Personal experiment is further limited by *lack of time and lack of apparatus*: a man must often accept for truth the word of another who has had time and apparatus. We accept as true what our text books tell us with authority; and most men know but little of astronomy or medicine, etc., on the basis of direct experiments.

FAITH IN TESTIMONY.—In view of the limitations noticed as well as in consequence of perhaps still more rigid limitations, we are ready to grant that our knowledge of the world must in a great measure be *belief* in testimony; we hold a great deal for true simply because we take *your word for it*; it would be an interesting task to analyze our knowledge into personal experiment and gathered testimony; but this we shall not try to do now. If it is true that what we ordinarily regard as reliable knowledge, is simple *belief*, then we should inquire into the *reasonableness* of such belief. In this investigation we are actually asking Pilate's question, "What is truth?" To know if we may hold *not only that* true which we can know by personal experiment, but also that which is properly attested by another, we must look into the very *nature* of testimony, and into the requirements of *individual mission*. As re-

presentative species of reliable testimony may be enumerated *history, evidence, and science*.

1. History is for all practical purposes the word of another: from it we know, that there was such a man as Cromwell, or such a fortress as the Alhambra; what we do know of *any* historical existence or event we know because we take your word for it. We may doubt that there was a Julius Cæsar, but the doubt is dispelled when we reflect that his existence is affirmed by the very word that will ably affirm our own existence. It is reasonable to rely on history even if it can not be proved that George Washington "never told a lie."

2. Legal evidence is a form of testimony upon which the administration of governmental justice depends. The jury hears testimony and is justifiable in acquitting the innocent or convicting the guilty; there may be exceptions, but when competent witnesses affirm crime or innocence, it is morally certain to lead to justice in administration. The great thing in the search for truth is to make sure that the evidence is characterized by competence.

3. Science such as is stated in books is a reasonable evidence of truth because it is based upon *skillful experiment*: counter-tests are always so numerous that any serious error is likely to be detected in a short time.

THE MICROCOSM, an effort to throw doubt on the accepted conclusion of science, by enumerating exceptions, has not proved science false; but it has put skillful men on the alert, so that we may be morally certain that science is true knowledge. It is surely far more reasonable to accept science in its present statements than with proud assumption to pit ourselves against the honest masters; the statements of science may now and then need revision, but even Pilate could take the evidence for the Law of Gravitation, or the statement of specific gravity of water, as truth. The masses can know but little by direct experiment in the sciences; what they know by way of education is mainly gathered testimony.

4. Deception in testimony is possible: the question, "What is truth?" education can not be really answered by *report*, or *analogy*, or *hypothesis*.

That which comes to us in legend and *tradition* must be received with a great deal of suspicion; that which attracts us in mythology hides under its cloak items of truth, but it requires careful gleaning to distinguish between truth and fiction; that which is reported by "hear say" and gossip may also smack of truth, but as a rule its countenance is so much distorted that one might readily fancy a demon back of it. Though *analogy* is suggestive in education, and tends toward experimental tests; though in these respects it has led to several grand scientific products, such as the discovery that lightning is identical with electricity and that water is composed of combustible components, analogy has often biased practical judgement in the estimation of character and results. Analogy is useful but fallible. *Hypothesis*, or the provisional account which we make of phenomena not yet understood, may serve the scientific world in a thousand ways: it leads to experimental test and aids the administrations of justice; but while it is "a sacred suspicion of truth," it dare not be mistaken for truth in education until measured by facts.

What *is* truth in education can not, therefore, be known with absolute certainty through report, analogy and hypothesis.

5. Granting the exceptions just indicated, it is still true that "your word" is *indispensable* in the search after truth in education: Confidence in business transactions rests almost wholly on testimony; conviction or acquittal by jury is predominantly dependent on evidence; traveling by railroad is considered sufficiently safe when those who have charge of the engine and train say so; the sick man is justifiable in his reliance on medicines compounded even by strangers; friendship and hope are reasonable and possible only so long as implicit faith in "your word" can be maintained; theology among the

masses is granted to be the truth because the theologians say so—indeed this is the only possible way to avoid ludicrous confusion, for were *individual* understanding to become the practical standard of religious conduct, then would all religion die. So indispensable is belief in testimony that without it the affairs of life would come to a dead standstill. The same holds true in education. Unless the student may take for truth that which comes down to us through unchallenged testimony of teachers and masters, surely scholarship must always remain the product of kindergartens. If testimony has any mission at all in the domain of truth, it has the mission above indicated; true science is a child until it learns to think and know through the mystic symbols of testimony; true science tests the contents of testimony as easily as personal experiment tests the horse we buy or the food we eat, or the air we breathe.

THE RUBICON TO BE CROSSED.

WILLIAM P. SACHS, '91.

Within the compass of human events are crowded immense interests. Upon this theatre are results wrought out, which will be contemplated with complacency or remorse through a long eternity. Here exists the conflict of humanity for eminence and fame, for secular and perishable treasures; for which men sacrifice character, home and friends, aye doom their souls to eternal torture, entering at their fickle journey's end into a life of unknown futurity, crossing the "Rubicon" of death into a distant gloom, from which none can return, none ever have returned.

That Rubicon must be crossed! That river dark and deep, eternally flowing in the tide of time; that sweeping current of destruction and desolation, known to all mankind, all must cross when life's cup is full; that mysterious conjunction between the ephemeral and eternal, which mortals ap-

proach with fear and tremor. That stream is death, that direful foe whom all must meet, and to whom all must submit. All must bow at at his awful shrine to hear his utterances; he proclaims the same truths in all climes, in all ages, and in all the tongues of the earth; neither awed by the pomp of kings nor swayed by the power of tyrants. He declares the same humiliating truths to the loftiest and to the lowliest, to the wise and to the ignorant. Six thousand years have left their wrinkles upon his brow, and the hoarfrost of sixty centuries is upon his locks. He is acquainted with all men from the exiled of Eden, to the mortal now consigned to his keeping, for all have become guests and subjects of his empire.

He calls us hence in disorder and the moment of our departure is unknown to us. The sick and suffering are embraced by his icy arm. The hale and hearty are mown down unprepared. Oftimes in awful judgment he sweeps down upon whole communities, and like as a raving lion devoureth his prey, so he in unchosen preference exterminates the district. He is pre-eminent and supreme among the conquerors of earth and all in time must recline in silence at his feet. The noble father, the kind and loving mother, the youth or maiden with a blush of innocent childhood still blooming on the cheek, the playful child of tender years, and even the infant and suckling babe, mercilessly torn from its mother's breast by his irresistible grasp, are laid to slumber under the cool green sod. "All! all must yield to thee, thou awful sage, thou grim and dreadful monster of the nether world." Thou art an inevitable doom upon us and all of us must recline within the silent sepulchre to sleep the sleep of death.

"Our lives are rivers gliding free
To that unfathomed boundless sea,
The silent grave.
Thither all pomp and boast
Roll to be swallowed up and lost
In one dark wave."

At this very moment scores stand trembling with uncertain fear at the threshold of death, on the brink of the stream awaiting

the signal stroke to bear them hence. Countless souls are hourly sent to their murky doom, unfit in their sin to stand before the judgment throne. How numerous are the examples daily presented to our pitying sight of sinners snatched away by the jaws of death, compelled to cross the stream even in the "blossoms of sin, without a reckoning, but sent to their account with all their imperfections upon their head." What pitiful sight and daily woes could omniscience unfold; what tales that would "harrow up our souls, freeze our blood, make our two eyes like stars start from their spheres, our combined locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on end, that should be an eternal blazon to ears of flesh and blood." What reprimands and warnings should these examples teach us, who run through our daily course of sin, ignorant of the time when cold mortality shall seize upon us, and stretch out our limbs in icy silence.

Why will we not remember that we are but mortal, and subject to a judgment hereafter; that we are but "as the grass of the field that withers and dies away?" Why should we not occasionally gather around the still but venerable abodes of the departed and hearken unto the silent but impressive warnings at the awful shrines of the dead; take from them lessons of consolation, but also of unspoken warning from "them that lie and sweetly sleep low in the ground?"

What an awful lesson were we taught by the momentary destruction of Charleston and vicinity not a decade ago, where scores, yea hundreds of souls were flung into eternity in a moment unexpected. Again in the recent horrible destruction of life and property in the Johnstown disaster, in which thousands of lives were lost in the mighty torrent of woe, thousands of mouths made dumb, and all in a moment when they thought not.

Think with what frightful fear they must have approached their doom; how they must have entered upon the new life heart-smitten and dejected, uncertain of the future,

yet daring not to expect a happy one. What a sensation and smiting of conscience it must be to be suddenly set face to face with death, to be unexpectedly placed on the bank of the gloomy current, and to see one's condemnation reflected from the black and shadowy stream.

Awake then to a sensible and rational view of things. Utilize your time to your own advantage and happiness hereafter. Despise the short-lived chase of mortal fame; spurn the perishable treasures of a transient world; disdain the unseemly pleasures of lust and sin that wreak but dishonor and destruction. But rather pursue the nobler ends of life, give chase to the immortal which lives though we die; follow after that imperishable and eternal of which none can rob us or by violence destroy; pursue real happiness, flee from pain and sorrow; so that when the final trumpet peal shall call us hence, when our cup of life is full to overflowing, and our time for departure from this "vale of tears" has arrived; "when pale death knocks with imperative beckoning to invite us hence," and we must also make the final plunge through the Rubicon of death to eternity, let it be that we die to live again, and as the stars of the heavens retire from our view to shine on other lands, so let us die that we may rise to nobler existence; let it be with the sure hope that we are entering into that cloudless home where blight and decay never fall upon the inhabitants, but where all flourish in immortal bloom; so that the brief existence here and all the calamities and woes which darken it, shrinks into insignificance when placed by the side of that glowing immortality above the skies.

ATHLETICS.

Recently the writer received a circular letter from the manager of the Base Ball Nine for 1891, connected with his own Alma Mater, earnestly soliciting a contribution towards a fund of \$1000, the amount deemed needful to defray the expenses of the

University "team" for the current college year. In response I wrote as follows:

FRANKLIN, Mass., Jan. 21, 1891.

MR. —. MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your circular, and in reply beg leave to say: While I am gratified that my honored Alma Mater is to a certain extent disposed to encourage athletics, I am fully persuaded that there is serious danger that collegians at the present day will devote time and energy to these athletics to the positive detriment of health as well as of mental and spiritual culture. I wonder if the members of this Base Ball Nine, of which you have the honor of being manager, is as ambitious to excel in their legitimate college pursuits as on the base ball campus? I wonder whether they are one-hundredth part as eager to save their souls and the souls of their fellows, as they seem to be to cultivate their brawn? When I was in college there was a class of young men connected with the institution whose surplus energies, as in case of the "Holy Club" at Oxford in the days of the Wesleys, who were devoted to quiet missionary labors among their fellow-students, resulting in a revival and the timely conversion of many of these same students, whereof the writer, thank God! was one. Is not this the more excellent way? Try it. Will not this in the end prove more profitable than so much of this amateur base ball playing?

Were the enterprise to which you have called my attention one more directly or legitimately connected with the objects for which the college was originally founded, I would be glad, according to my ability, to contribute to its support. I am no enthusiast on behalf of even "muscular Christianity." And I maintain that it is high time that the prevalent craze in our universities for violent excessive athletics in general, and for base ball in particular, received a wholesome and efficient check.

Very truly yours, R. H. HOWARD.

—*The Christian at Work.*

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER, '91. EDWIN D. MEIXELL, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

GEO. S. BUTZ, '91, Ex. CLARENCE BECK, '92, Lit.
HARVEY P. BUTZ, '92, Per. J. R. MERKEL, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

H. E. MOYER, '91. GEO. A. KERCHER, '93.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

J. P. SHIMER, '91, Pres. P. A. DELONG, '94, Sec.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

P. P. RODENBERGER, '91, Pres. WILLIAM RICK, '92, Sec.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, Pres. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., Sec.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WM. H. COOPER, '91, Pres. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Sec.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, Pres. P. G. SIEGER, '93, Sec.

BASE BALL CLUB.

ED. M. BEYSHER, '92, Manager.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. P. SACHS, '91, Manager.

EDITORIALS.

AND so we are to have no base-ball team this year. Alas, no more will the welcome (?) news of defeat reach the ears of the ambitious sons of Muhlenberg! No more will our victorious club come home crowned with glory and with bruises! No, that august body, the Board of Trustees,

hath established a decree which shall be as inviolable and as inexorable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; a decree which saith that Muhlenberg shall sport a base-ball team—no more, no more. Of course there will be some kicking at the action of the “unsympathizing” Board and the “tyrannical” Faculty; but after the smoke and dust of the conflict have cleared away we really wonder whether a calmer mood will not approve their action. A petition had been presented to the Faculty, asking that the students be permitted to organize a base-ball club, asserting at the same time that such was the desire of the students in general—which is questionable, to say the least. We are not croakers, nor do we wish it to appear as though we were opposed to athletics—far from it. But in an institution where the number of students is so limited as to preclude that selection of men which is necessary in order to the forming of a good base-ball team, it does seem that it were better not to have a club, than to have one which will, of necessity, almost invariably meet with defeat. It was found too that last year the participation in athletics and base-ball tours had a very evident effect in lowering the class standing of the players. No, after the kicking is over, we feel sure that the action of the Board and Faculty will be approved by the generality of our students.

WHEN we consider the fact that less than eight per cent. of all our school children finish the grammar school course, we are not surprised to find that intelligent and educated men have given much earnest thought to the devising of a system by which the benefits of higher education may be made accessible to the masses. Our high schools are doing a good work but boys and girls are “school-stuffed” until they are fifteen or twenty years of age, and “school-starved” the remainder of their lives. It is owing to facts such as these that the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific

Circle owes its existence; that it is filling a felt need is patent from the fact that although founded only ten years ago, the Chautauqua University has to-day an enrollment of one hundred thousand students. Evening schools, too, have sprung up all over the country and the success they have met with has been very gratifying. The latest attempt to solve the problem of the education of the masses has taken form in the University Extension Movement. Under this plan men and women can give part of their time to the mind-school and part to the experience school. In this country University Extension is yet but an experiment, in England it is an established success. It is, however, safe to say that in a short time we shall outstrip England—as usual. Nine local centres have been established in Philadelphia and vicinity alone, and it is proposed to form such centres at places where the more prominent colleges are located. Eminent college professors will be engaged to deliver lectures on literary and scientific subjects at these centres, for which a merely nominal fee will be charged. In pursuance of this plan a certificate will be given on successfully passing examination in any one branch, thus furnishing an additional incentive to the student. These plans for the higher education of the masses are among the most hopeful signs of our times. They indicate real progress and a decided tendency toward something higher than mere money-getting.

THERE have been and doubtless are still, men who confine their course of reading to a single author. These men are called “men of one book.” We think it is to a certain extent praiseworthy to be so called. *Cave ab homine unius libri* is a maxim that has come down to us from the days of Horace. Pliny advises that much be read, but not many books. We find that many of the world’s literary men modeled their style after some special favorite. Demos-

thenes made Thucydides a particular study and Cicero took Demosthenes as his model. Irving, the classic of America, never tired of Addison and between the two authors we find many striking points of similarity. These are only a few examples, but they go to show that the man who carefully notes the beauties of a favorite author, who moulds his mind so that it may partake of the best qualities of its prototype, who adds to his own knowledge that of another to whom the world has given the palm of excellence in some particular art or science, is one whose temple of learning is not easily shaken. Built on a solid foundation, its pillars are proof against all the efforts of literary or scientific Samsons. What a great thing it is to read Shakespeare understandingly! No one one can do this without studying Shakespeare. There is nothing so injurious to the memory as the careless reading of so many books. It is said that when old Hobbes was asked why he had not read more: “Read more!” he exclaimed, “if I had read as many books as other men, I would have been as ignorant as other men.” Of how many young men fresh from college might it not be said he is in fact,

“A bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.”

One should study a book for the purpose of mastering its contents and not read it merely for the sake of saying he has read it. No man has within himself all knowledge, and although some may, through genius or natural talent, make greater progress in the field of erudition, yet the efforts of others are not to be despised. If in our selection of a favorite author, we be guided by correct taste and sound judgment, our position will always be one most secure from the attacks of erratic pendants. Each one should then, we believe, have his favorite author, upon whom he should model his style, not by servile imitation but by a careful discrimination between things meriting praise and those meriting censure. In this sense it would be well for all to be “men of one book.”



—The latest issues of the *Red and Blue* are unusually interesting. No. 15 contains an excellent essay,—“Why do I Write?” which literary aspirants would do well to read, they will find there sweet waters of encouragement and, we hope, a new fountain of inspiration. We'd literary ability to patient labor,—they enfold the germ of success. Genius itself is but the union of talent and perseverance. Like the journeyings of the sun to either pole, Genius visits man but rarely; yet when it does, it makes abundant reparation for the long night of its absence. Genius brings to the realms of Thought and the Ideal the magnificent splendors of a prolonged tropical day, until again it sinks slowly away beyond the horizon of oblivion and vanishes utterly. Then pale auroral gleams and flashes, and quivering rainbow shafts of light pierce the silent darkness, like a beautiful dream of night, or like flitting memories of those supernal glories long departed with the day. Even though the college world be denied the brilliant sunlight of Genius, the aggregate of her lesser luminaries emit sufficient light to make a very tolerable and, what is better still, a *constant* intellectual day, a day that will be followed by no fatal polar night, and one not dependent for the fact of its existence upon the caprice and whims of Genius.

* * *

—The exchange department of the *Havorfordian* is a model of its kind. The January number, in an account of the recent convention of the Inter-Collegiate Press Association, ignores the fact that THE MUHLENBERG was also represented. Is this merely an

oversight of the *Havorfordian*, or is our journal to be regarded as a poor country cousin?

* * *

—The *Swarthmore Phoenix* maintains its usual attractive appearance. From the January issue of the same we learn that there is a plan afoot at Swarthmore of naming the various college buildings in honor of their respective benefactors. Especially is the matter of indifferent class attendance dwelt upon in a timely editorial. Among other good things the *Phoenix* contains an interesting account of travel in the Papal States.

* * *

—The February number of the *Owl*, published by the students of Ottawa University, may justly feel proud, for, as its table of contents will show at a glance, it is eminently a literary number. Numerous excellent essays, with poems interspersing, brighten its neatly printed pages. “Penelope” is an admirable prose-portrayal of her about whose beautiful character the arch-genius of the ancient master has shed a never-perishing halo of loveliness. The literary standard of the *Owl* is high and as such deserving of emulation. Many of our journals too often content themselves with articles that are merely commonplace and indifferent. The thin voice of Mediocrity is instantly drowned in the bewildering hubbub and Babel-like confusion of a current literature.

* * *

—We have received several copies of the *Spectator*, a college monthly coming from Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. It is a bright, intelligent publication. Neither does it lose by comparison with some of its more pretentious sister journals.

* * *

—The *Adelphian*, published by the students of the Adelphi Academy, of Brooklyn, is by far the most artistic in appearance of all our exchanges. Nor is its literary matter by any means inferior. A poem, “Farewell to the Year,” is worthy of mention.

OUR ALUMNI.

All graduates are earnestly requested to forward to the Alumni Editor any "Personals" that may come to their notice. Communications should reach the Editor not later than the fifth of each month.

'76. Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, Selin's Grove, Pa., is the author of "The Passion Story," an account of the life and times of Christ, which especially fits the Lenten Season.

'78. Preston M. Gernet, Esq., has been elected solicitor of Bethlehem, Pa.

'80. From the *American School Board Journal*, published in Chicago and Milwaukee, we clip the following: "The president's chair of the Allentown (Pa.) school board is filled by George T. Ettinger, an excellent parliamentarian, a clear and concise "speaker, and a man of high standing in in his own city."

'82. THE GLICK-ROBERTS WEDDING.—About two hundred and fifty people made up the brilliant assemblage gathered at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Catasauqua, at six o'clock last evening to witness the marriage of Austin A. Glick, Esq., to Miss Vina Roberts. The church was prettily decorated, the altar being trimmed with evergreens, orange blossoms and long strings of boxwood. To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March by Prof. Ettinger, of Allentown, the bridal party, composed as follows, came down the aisle: the ushers, Messrs. John T. Williams, Catasauqua, L. F. Chapman, of Langhorne, H. B. Kistler, of Allentown; the bridesmaids, Miss Annie E. Fuller and Miss Jessica Williams, the maid of honor, Miss Mame Whittaker, of Brooklyn, and the bride on the arm of her father, Mr. Jacob Roberts. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Wm. B. Roberts, brother of the bride. They met in a semi-circle in front of the altar, where Rev. C. H. Rorer, the pastor read the beautiful ceremony of the Methodist church. The bride was given away

by her father. She wore a white satin gown with a lace overdress, and a bridal veil of nun's veiling and carried the usual quantity of orange blossoms and a bouquet of white flowers. The groom wore the conventional black. After the ceremony the bridal party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, where the happy young couple received the congratulations of the many friends and partook of a delightful wedding supper prepared by Stevens, the well known Philadelphia caterer, and a corps of assistants. After an evening of pleasure Mr. and Mrs. Glick left, amid the well wishes of all, in which the *Chronicle* cordially unites, by Lehigh Valley train No. 9, at 8.35 for Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and other Southern points. As they stepped on the train they were followed by a deluge of rice. They received a large number of beautiful gifts.—*Chronicle and News*.

'87. Tilghman F. German in the recent Luther play, in which a number of the Mt. Airy Seminary students took part, is said to have impersonated Luther remarkably well.

'87. Raymond E. Butz, who was recently installed as pastor of the Reformed Church at Catawissa, Pa., has married an estimable young lady of Lancaster.

'88. H. F. Schantz, who will graduate from Hahnemann Medical College this year lately visited his old friends in this city.

'88. George R. Ulrich is a student in the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

'88 W. F. Bond, of the Mt. Airy Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, has accepted a call to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Tower City.

'90 A. K. Keck, who is at present engaged in business at White Haven, recently spent several days in renewing old college friendships.

AMONG THE POETS.

TIRED.

And so you have brought her roses,
And violets just in bloom,
And lillies white as her face to-night,
To put in the darkened room.
She said no word as she fell asleep,
With her hands cross'd on her breast,
For oh! she was tired, tired,
And longed to be at rest.

She waited so long for you, Jack,
And yet you never came.
Your absence broke her heart, Jack,
But *you* she'd never blame.
She said: "My Love will aye be true,
And all his pledges keep,
But I'm tired, oh! so tired,"
And, sighing, she fell asleep.

And now you've come too late, Jack,
And the final struggle is o'er.
A weary soul and worn-out frame
Are weary and worn no more.
She passed away like a tired child
That has played all the afternoon,
And is lulled to sleep by the whispering woods
And the flowers and the brooklet's croon.

So we'll put this rose in her hair, Jack,
And the violets here in her hand,
And when she awakes from her tired sleep,
Their meaning she'll understand.
She'll know that her Love *was* always true,
And every pledge *did* keep;
But her heart was tired, tired,
So hush! we'll let her sleep. —*The Varsity.*

TWO PROFESSIONS.

HE

"You ne'er can object to my arm round your
waist,
And the reason you'll readily guess;
I'm an editor, dear, and I always insist
On the 'liberty of the press.'"

SHE

"I'm a minister's daughter, believing in texts,
And I think all the newspapers bad;
And I'd make you remove your arm, were it not
You'r making the waist places glad."

—*The College-Man.*

PROF. BOYER'S NEW BOOK.

"CONCRETE PSYCHOLOGY, *An Inductive Investigation of* INTELLECT, SENSIBILITY, AND WILL" by Rev. Chas. C. Boyer, A. M., class of '85, has recently been published, and reflects great credit on its author. Prof. Boyer, while a student in Muhlenberg, was distinguished for his thoroughness, industry and ability, and gave promise of a useful and honorable career. He has not disappointed the expectations of his instructors, as his work as a teacher, and this formidable volume from his pen abundantly prove. This book is the result of the author's practical experience in the class-room, as is evident from the full "Psychological Framework," and the "Test Topics," besides other valuable features, adapting it to the instruction, drill and testing of the student in recitation. The work is admirably suited to the purpose for which the author intends it; namely, for use with the Senior class in Normal Schools. —*T. L. S.*

THERE have lately been placed upon the market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." These books are given various names, "Webster's Unabridged," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each from A to Z is the same,—forty-four years behind the times, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

The old book has been padded out by various additions culled from various sources of questionable reliability, but the body is the same that was published when Polk was President and duly buried at the incoming of Lincoln. The Webster, current from Lincoln to Harrison, is the popular copyrighted "Unabridged" which has just been superseded by WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.—See advertisement in another column.



—Next,—Vacation.

—Now,—What?

—Past,—Base Ball.

—Thou shalt not steal rubbers.

* * *

—The present term will close on the 21st inst.

* * *

—Caution:—your lady friends may call too early.

* * *

—History repeats itself, so do the classroom jokes.

* * *

—Boys, patronize those who advertise in THE MUHLENBERG.

* * *

—During next vacation the Sophronian Literary Society Hall will be re-carpeted and improved in general.

* * *

—The members of the Class of '92 have recently started their laboratory work in Practical Inorganic Chemistry. They enjoy the work very much (?).

* * *

—About a dozen of our students are pursuing a course of study in Memory Culture under Prof. A. S. Boyd. They speak very highly of the value of their course.

* * *

—“The Holy Land” is the subject of the next lecture which will be delivered in the College Chapel on Monday, April 20, by the Rev. J. Fry, D. D., of Reading. Be sure to bring your cousins (?), boys.

* * *

—On Thursday evening, February 19th,

Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, of Washington, D. C., delivered, in the College Chapel, a very interesting and instructive lecture on “Visible Speech Elucidated.”

* * *

—The debates in Chapel this term by the Seniors and Juniors have been very interesting. The question to be debated on Saturday, March 14th, is, “The Indian Question. What is to be done? How?”

* * *

—The late Mr. Isaac Fegely, of Pottstown, who was a trustee of this College up to the time of his death, bequeathed, among other public bequests, \$10,000 to Muhlenberg College, \$10,000 to the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania for the use of the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, and \$5,000 to the Orphans' Home of the Lutheran Church at Germantown. Such bequests are gratefully received.

* * *

—On Thursday evening, March 5, the Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church met at the home of Rev. Dr. Seip. The following students participated in the literary part of the program: Messrs. H. F. J. Seneker, '91, F. Doerr, '92, and H. B. Richards, '92. Messrs. E. A. Brunner, '94, W. H. Cooper, '91, and W. Rick, '93, and the College Quartette rendered some splendid selections of music.

* * *

—The regular meeting of the Missionary Society was called to order by President Cooper at 7 P. M. on February 17. The attendance was good and quite a lengthy program was rendered. The first paper was read by E. D. Meixell, '91, on the subject “Mexico.” He was followed by M. J. Bieber, '91, on “Mission Work in Western Mexico.” The last selection read was by P. G. Sieger, '93, on “The Native Language of Mexico.” A very interesting discourse was delivered by Dr. Wackernagel on the “Progress of Christianity.” Under the head of new business a committee of three was appointed to draw up a program for the open

meeting in April. After the closing devotional services the society adjourned until March 17.

* * *

—The following article appeared in the *Chronicle* of March 5: "Last night the Class of '92 of Muhlenberg College enjoyed a splendid banquet in the private parlor of the Circle Cafe in honor of the initiation of their new classmate, Mr. J. R. Merkel. The table was arrayed very tastefully and the menu comprised all the delicacies of the season. The new member was introduced by Mr. H. B. Richards and Mr. J. R. Merkel responded with an appropriate speech. Mr. U. G. Bertolet was toast-master for the occasion. The following members responded to toasts in a becoming manner: Mr. Leo Wise, of Allentown; Mr. E. M. Beysher, of Philadelphia; Mr. Fred Doerr, of Lancaster, and Mr. C. Spieker, of Allentown. The affair was a grand success and reflects much credit on the class."

* * *

—The Lehigh Pastoral Association of the Lutheran Church held its monthly meeting on February 2d, in the College Chapel. The following were present: Rev. Dr. T. L. Seip, Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, Rev. Dr. William Wackernagel, Rev. Dr. M. H. Richards, Rev. Dr. G. F. Spieker, Rev. J. A. Sheffer, Rev. G. F. Gardner, and Rev. J. S. Renninger, all of Allentown; Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Enoch Smith, Rev. F. F. Fry, Rev. W. F. Schoener, Rev. W. D. C. Keiter and Rev. A. B. Markley, of the Bethlehem; Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim and Rev. W. H. Bartholomew, of Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. J. L. Upp, of South Easton; Rev. Mr. Andreas and Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, of Bath, and Rev. J. W. Lazarus, of Mt. Bethel.

Rev. S. B. Markley read an essay on "Infant Salvation." Rev. Keiter read a sketch of his sermon recently delivered on the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel," Romans 1:16. After a full discussion of the essay and sermon the visitors were entertained at supper by the Rev. Dr. Seip.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Dr. Wackernagel preached his first English sermon in this city in St. John's Lutheran Church on Sunday evening, Jan. 25.

* * *

* On account of the absence of Dr. Repass, Dr. Richards occupied his pulpit on Sunday evening, Feb. 22.

* * *

* On Feb. 21, Dr. Seip and Rev. Cooper attended the funeral of the late Isaac Fegely at Pottstown.

* * *

* Dr. Richards is to deliver the address before the students of the Theological Seminary, at Mt. Airy, at the next commencement, May 19.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman had the Juniors in the laboratory for the first time last week.

STUDENTS.

* Merkel, '92, is initiated.

* * *

* Sachs, '91, boards at Aineyville.

* * *

* Barner, "The Freshest of the Freshies."

* * *

* Mosser W. and Kline, both of '93, are on the sick list.

* * *

* Druckenmiller, '94, has joined the choir of St. John's Lutheran Church.

* * *

* Opp, '94, has returned to College after a short period of illness.

* * *

* Was it Brobst who told the Prof. that B. C. meant Bickel and Cheese?

* * *

* Stettler, '92, said "I often 'serenaded' the Doctor's daughter home."

* * *

* Dr. W.—to Snyder, '91, "Who were the Franciscan monks?" Snyder, "Natives of San Francisco."

* Lutz, '93, was recently paid a visit by his brother, Irwin Lutz, from Reading.

* * *

* Spieker C., '91, will in the near future lecture on "Visible Spelling Elucidated."

* * *

* Wise, '92, better known as "Pope," says its hard luck when you hold nothing but the ace.

* * *

* Lazarus, '93, declares that he delights in taking a six o'clock stroll towards the Jordan.

* * *

* Harting, '91, delivered an address at the anniversary of Trinity Reformed Chapel, this city.

* * *

* Longacre, '94.—Can I wish to be an angel? Prof.—Certainly, but you can never get there.

* * *

* Kiehel, '91, recently said that the "obliquo ferro" of Juvenal was a sort of *teethed* iron.

* * *

* Beysher, '92, spent Washington's birthday with that "blue girl" in the city of brotherly love.

* * *

* Brunner, '94, delivered an address before a missionary Sunday school at West Reading on Sunday, Feb. 22.

* * *

* Kuntz, '94, caught a screeching owl the other evening and sold it to the Prof. in zoology for a "straight hundred."

* * *

* Seneker, '91, Doerr and Richards, '92, read selections at the "Young People's" of St. John's Church on Thursday, March 5.

* * *

* Miller, '93, was the other day overwhelmed with joy, when he received an elegantly perfumed bouquet from his "best" girl.

* We sympathize with Gable, '93, and Richards, '92, that they are denied the privilege of *distinguishing* themselves on the ball.

* * *

* Trafford, '92, (In reciting history.) "The U. S. is in the enjoyment of infernal peace." He is a member of the "Memory Culture Class."

* * *

* Heintz, '94, thinks its very wicked to steal erasers, but at the same time it is better than going to the board with pockets full of papers.

* * *

* Sachs, Snyder and Kiehel, '91, are afraid that if they should leave college with honors, they would vanish out of sight like the mist before the rising sun.

* * *

* The lay of little Malcolm,—
 'Non paratus, Freshie dixit
 To the Prof. with doleful look,
 Omne rectum, Prof. responsit,
 Et nil scripsit in his book.'

* * *

* Do not fear, gentle little preps, it was only a member of the "Farmers' Alliance" rushing down the fire-escape, across the campus and back again to the upper hall where the high and mighty kowongo Hons was patiently awaiting his return.

* * *

* Everybody provide himself with five marbles; and at midnight on the 20th of March, all rush pell mell to the front campus where Beysher, '92, manager of the X. B. B. C. will explain to you the new and interesting game, in which all can participate.

* * *

* Among the personals of the last number of THE MUHLENBERG a slight error occurred, which the Per. Ed. was requested to correct. Instead of Repass, '94, having entered the "Allentown Business College;" it should have been "American Business College" of Allentown.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Scribner's Magazine for March has a portrait of "The Musmee" as a frontispiece. The first article, "Our March with a Starving Column," by A. J. Mounteney Jephson gives a vivid description of the horrors of starvation suffered by Stanley's column in its march to the interior of Africa. "The Half-white" gives an example of the perfidy of a priest when once in love and is startlingly original. E. S. Nadal in "London and American Clubs," points out that sociability is the characteristic difference between English and American Clubs, and that American sociability is better and more charming than English solitude. Sir Edwin Arnold has another interesting "Japonica" paper with numerous illustrations. "The Ornamentation of Ponds and Lakes," by Samuel Parsons, Jr., gives some sound advice in regard to beautifying a country place so that one may not grow sick of it. The article, "Mount St. Elias and its Glaciers," is the narrative of the journey of the party sent out in 1890 by the National Geographical Society to explore the interior of Alaska. This number also contains several complete stories which are interesting and by reading the same one may while away some time very pleasantly. Such are, "A Blue-grass Puritan," "The other Woman," and "The Wooing of Monsieur Currier." It has also several short poems. The "Point of View" has become a valuable department of the magazine. It discusses current problems in a spirited way.

The *Forum* for March is at hand and is filled with eleven good articles. The first, "The Nicaragua Canal" is by John Sherman one, of the ablest statesmen in Congress. He ably discusses the difficulties in the way of its construction, the benefits to be derived from its construction, and how the work is to be executed. The article, "Silver as a circulating medium" maintains that the use of silver and gold is both inconvenient and expensive. The writer also upholds that the refusal of European countries to co-operate with the United States in the use of both metals upon an agreed value, will produce more serious results in England and Germany than in the United States. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe in "Do We Hate England," touches on the question of "Irish politics" in America. In "The Shibboleth of the People," W. S. Lilly shows that the proof in the people's gospel is that all men ought to be equivalent in the public order. "Formative Influences" by

Martha J. Raub is the tenth article in a series begun in June, 1890, on that subject and by different writers. "A new Policy for the Public Schools" by John Bascom, discusses the Lutheran and Roman Catholic troubles in Wisconsin and the troubles arising from the multiplying of private schools. In the article "Railways under Government Control," the writer proves that railways have more push and energy, and make better speed than when under government control. Among the other subjects discussed are, "Freedom of Religion," by Prof. Max Muller; "Our Bargain with the Inventor," by Park Benjamin; "The Ring and the Trust," by Rev. Dr. William Barry; and the lengthy article "Russia's treatment of Jewish Subjects," by P. G. Hubert, Jr.

The March *Century* contains the first of a brief series of richly illustrated articles on the great Indian fighters. The first article, "Gen. Crook in the Indian Country," is written by Captain John G. Rourke. The article plainly shows what obstacles our small army must meet and overcome in an Indian campaign. This number contains an interesting quota of "The Talleyrand Memoirs," with chapters on "Napoleon's Divorce from Josephine," Napoleon and the Bourbons, "Talleyrand as Kingmaker," etc. "The Century Club of New York" is illustrated with portraits of Bishop Potter and others. It is a lengthy article and well worthy of being read. "Plain living at Johnson's Island," written by a confederate officer, describes a prison in which the United States Government kept a large number of officers captured during the late civil war. Also several papers of the California series, including one on "The Fremont Explorations" by Jessie Benton Fremont. "Rough Times in Rough Places" is a personal narrative of the terrible experiences of Fremont's fourth Expedition. "Australian Cities" gives an interesting description of the customs of the inhabitants and growth of the cities. The number has three complete stories; the second installment of Edward Eggleston's novel of New York life, "The Faith Doctor," in which a "lion soiree" is described; several other continued stories; and a few short poems together with its usual number of papers under the headings of "Topics of the Times," "Open Letters" and "Brie-a-brac."

The book "Acadie and the Acadians," by Rev. D. Luther Roth, came to hand too late for publication. A review will be published in our next number.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches, or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN & NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK & NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN & EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN & BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

— NOTICE OUR —

**Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes,
at \$3.50,
equal to any \$5.00 Shoe
in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

**H. M. LEH & CO.,
FASHIONABLE . MERCHANT . TAILORS,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing

—AND—

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.**

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs
only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good
roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send
stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
—Local Agents Wanted.—

S. B. Anewalt & Co.

8th & Hamilton Streets,

AGENTS FOR WORLD RENOWNED —

KNOX HATS,

ALSO MEDIUM PRICED —

Dunlap & Miller Styles.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinwar,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

**20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,

Sanitary Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St.,

Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS

OIL, CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

637 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	113—120	Studying in Chapel.	
He Thinks Himself Somebody.		Moral Muscle.	
A Spring Greeting.		Hints on Speaking.	
Musings.		Our Alumni	123
A Sunday Rain.		Exchanges	124
Cruciferae.		Locals.....	125—126
Editorials.	121—122	Personals.....	126—127
The Convention.		Magazine and Book Notes.....	128

APRIL, 1891

➤Lutherville ∴ Seminary<➤ FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B —AT THE— New Clothing House —OF— BREINIG & BACHMAN

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,
PUBLISHED BY THE
Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, \$5 cents; \$3.60 per dozen \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS
627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.<➤

☞ Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We only use the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, etc., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

The Muhlenberg.

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., APRIL, 1891.

No. 8.



"HE THINKS HIMSELF SOMEBODY."

BY A. T., '92.

Not very long ago I read a little story that impressed me very much, especially since the truth contained therein is one very often overlooked by many people. A gentleman was sitting on his porch one afternoon when he heard the unkind remark, "Pooh! he thinks himself somebody." Looking up he saw that the slur was intended for a naval cadet home on a short furlough who had just passed the boy who had uttered the above words. As he glanced at the two boys he could not help contrasting them.

The young cadet was a poor boy who had worked his way up by hard study, tenacity and sheer force of merit. The secret of his success and the spur to his ambition was that he thought himself somebody. The other boy was the son of rich parents, idle and spoiled by indulgence. He never restrained his selfish desires and did not hesitate to invade the rights of others. He had wanted the appointment to the Naval Academy, but was afraid to enter the examination, knowing that he would make a failure of it.

The tenacity that the cadet showed in winning his appointment will make him master of profession; the self-control he ex-

hibited in governing his temper when he heard the insult will enable him to govern a ship, and the bravery that enabled him to endure hardships will again be shown if any danger should demand it.

This story is but one incident in the list of many similar ones. Success does not depend upon who your father is, but upon what you yourself are. To belong to a respectable family is always a great advantage, but if it does not prompt to activity and industry, its benefits are lost. Although you may be poor and your family little known, yet you may hold your head as high as any if you show by your actions that there is the making of a man in you. Think something of yourself and you will always have an incentive to reach out for what is beyond.

Holmes spoke only the truth in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" when he said: "Talk about conceit as much as you like, it is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet and renders it enduring. Say rather it is like the natural unguent of the sea-fowl's plumage, which enables him to shed the rain that falls on him and the wave in which he dips. When one has had *all* his conceit taken out of him, when he has lost *all* his illusions, his feathers will soon soak through and he will fly no more."

There is that however against which we must guard. When we are led to believe that we are better than we really are, we must be careful, for then it is that there is within us that pride which often precedes a fall. There is a proper estimate of ourselves that is commendable, but this dare

not be too over-weening. Try to avoid pride but do not be afraid to let people know that you think yourself somebody. The boy who thinks himself somebody will be somebody; while in all probability the boy who thinks himself nobody will remain nobody. It is wrong to undervalue our worth; it is right to respect our integrity; we should add to the former and maintain the latter.

A SPRING GREETING.

BY G. M.

Softly thrill through all my soul
Charming sounds of spring-time,
Ring little spring-song, ring, ring out,
Out into this fair clime.

Travel forth and reach the house,
Where bloom blossoms fleeting;
Say to the fair rose you see there
That I send her greeting.

Speak to the little birds singing clear
Till the branches quiver,
And to the brooklet murmuring near,
"Cease your music never."

Sound forth, song, where she grows and blooms
Sweet in evening sunshine;
Rock in sweetest slumber there,
This fair rose of mine, mine.

—*From the German of Heine.*

MUSINGS.

BY DICK SHORT.

And the voice of his devotion
Filled my soul with strange emotion.
(Slave singing at mid-night.)

—*Longfellow.*

It is a wake. The poor black boy lies cold and stiff in his grave clothes. Friends have gathered to show to the living their respect for the dead. There is quiet now, not a sound breaks the stillness that, like a mourning vail has fallen o'er the household; and I sit musing alone in my chamber, but my musings are destined to be uninterrupted; for hark! a sound breaks forth on the stillness, it is low and guttural, the sound increases, the voice seems to gather strength as it prolongs the note, now it has broken

over the impediments and rings out clear and loud; now other voices have joined, stronger and stronger, louder and louder grow the sounds, until the house echoes with the swelling song; but now the song has died away, borne by one low guttural voice, yet musical still. There is a tenderness about this low sad voice. It puts one in mind of the plaintive song of a hapless dove that laments an absent mate; now again the song swells; just as it is failing, others join. The sweet, sad strains ring out upon the still night air. If there be one who says there is no power or eloquence in music, let him go and listen to the untutored singing of the Southern negroes when called together for religious devotions. Methinks their singing can touch the hardest heart and cause emotion in the coldest and worldliest person; their songs are from the heart and enter direct to the emotional part of man without the intervention of reason, to condemn or admire; we feel such music. True, it is a "strange emotion," one not occasioned by every exciting or pleasing event.

Their seeming discords are musical. Do you hear that fine shrill voice? Does it grate on your ear? Do you wish it gone? You do not know whether it will do to leave it out, there is a tenderness in that voice; you don't want it taken away. No, leave it, it counteracts the deep, rumbling bass of another voice. So it is, it would be condemned by the strict rules of the music master, and thrown out as unmusical. You leave and think it absolutely necessary for the beauty of the song.

And thus each one singing after his own fashion, breathing his soul into the words he utters, watching no music master's measured beat or thinking of flats and sharps, contributes toward producing music at once the most soul-stirring and melodious. And so methinks, it will be for the Christians in Heaven, each with his harp tuned by his own hand, and to his own ear (for the harps are unstrung and the degree of perfection in the tune of each harp will be according to

the likeness of the owner's life to the earthly pilgrimage of Christ), will join in singing praises to God until the loud hosannahs Heaven's upmost rafters shake.

A SUNDAY RAIN.

BY G. M.

From pale gray clouds down dripping
The rain falls soft and slow,
And through the still air slipping
The drops in beauty go.

O'er all the distant landscape
A veil they seem to draw,
That makes it look more lovely
Than ever yet before.

Near by the trees before us
More fresh and bright appear,
While farther off the hills stand
With colors not so clear.

All round they seem to guard us
Like some wall of defence,
And tell us of the loving care
That's ours till we go hence.

"God makes His rain to fall upon
The unjust and the just."
How tenderly His love is shown
To our poor, human dust!

Though deeds of ours be good or ill,
O'er all alike we witness,
With tender, loving hand He draws
The veil of His forgiveness.

O'er all alike, though good or bad,
He showers the means of living;
And when we turn from evil ways
We feel His kind forgiving.

* * * * *

The rain-drops slow and slower fall.
The shower soon will cease;
Yet not with it we trust will pass
The feeling of God's peace.

Off on the distant hill-side
The trees stand fair and clear,
And so with us—when doubts depart
God's ways perfect appear.

CRUCIFERAE.

Cruciferae is one of the most natural orders of the whole vegetable world. It is distinguished from other orders by several distinct marks. The plant is an herbaceous,

annual, biennial and perennial exogen, with tetramerous or four-parted flowers and stamens. Embryo with the radicle folding upon the cotyledons, which are sometimes slit or lobed. One of the most distinct marks is, they have their stamens arranged so that two stand opposite each of the posterior and anterior sepals, and one opposite each of the lateral sepals, there being thus six stamens to four sepals, and not four or eight. Cruciferae is also noted for its watery juices of a pungent taste. The plants are mostly herbaceous, but there are some few shrubby genera among them. The leaves as a rule are exstipulate. The calyx consists of four deciduous, hypogynous sepals. The corolla consists of four hypogynous petals, with long claws and spreading limbs. The ovary is two-carpelled, two-celled by a false partition with parietal placentae. The fruit is a silique or silicle, usually two-celled.

The Cruciferae is a large and important order, difficult of analysis, because of the sameness and minuteness of the flowers. Most of the species, belonging to this order are native of damp, cold climates. Some are found among rocks but almost exclusively in very wet places and gardens. There are about one hundred and ninety-five genera in this order, and about sixteen hundred species. About one hundred are peculiar to this country.

The principal genera of this order, wild and cultivated, are, according to Wood, Nasturtium, Turritis, Iodanthus, Arabis, Cardamine, Leavenworthia, Matthiola, Cheiranthus, Barbarea, Ersimum, Sisymbrium, Warea, Hesperis, Schizopetalon, Brassica, Alysium, Lunaria, Draba, Armoracia, Vesicaria, Camelina, Subularia, Iberis, Capsella, Lepidium, Senebiera, Isatis, Cakile, Raphanus.

Most of these bloom in Spring; some in Summer and Autumn. As a class, cruciferae is of much importance to man. They furnish several alimentary articles, which are very nutritious, as the turnip, cabbage, cauliflower; several others are used as condiments, as mustard, radish, etc. They all

possess a peculiar acrid, volatile principle, dispersed through every part, often accompanied by an etherial oil abounding in sulphur. They are also remarkable for containing more nitrogen than other vegetables, for which reason ammonia is generally evolved in their putrefaction. In medicine they are eminently stimulant and antiscorbutic. None are really poisonous, although very acrid. The root of the *Isatis* affords a blue coloring matter.

The only genus of the Cruciferae that lives nearly or entirely in water is the *Nasturtium*. The species of this genus are numerous, of which the one known to us best, is, the *Nasturtium officinale*, a native of Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, and very common in brooks and rivulets in this country. The name is derived from *nasus tortus*, a convulsed nose, in allusion to the acrid and pungent effect of the juices of the plant. The flower is small, not showy. The foliage of the Water Cress has a pungent taste, with a very slight bitterness; and when bruised, its exhalations are volatile and acrimonious, affecting the eyes and nose like bruised mustard seed, but in a milder degree. As an article of diet, Water Cress is very suitable for persons of a lymphatic temperament, where the skin is colorless and flesh moist and flaccid, and particularly for those subject to scorbutus or exposed to debilitating causes. It has been highly recommended for tertians fevers, chronic catarrhs, embarrassment of the bladder, as well as in dropsy, melancholy, hysteric affections, etc. A great deal has recently been said about the medicinal virtue of Water Cress; it is certain that it is a very wholesome plant of an antiscorbutic character. The Water Cress grows entirely in water and propagates itself mostly by the roots parting and forming separate plants, also by the seeds falling into the water when ripe. In New Zealand the stem grows as thick as the wrist, almost choking some of the rivers. *Nasturtium Palustre* (Marsh Cress) differs in many respects from Water Cress. Instead

of its stem being decumbent as in the Water Cress, it is erect and branching above, also the petals are as long as the sepals, where in the Water Cress they are longer than the sepals. The flowers are numerous and small. It is a native of wet places, along the banks of streams and meadows. *Nasturtium Sylvestre* (Wood Cress) differs again from all others. The stem ascends from a prostrate base. The flowers are large and showy, having the petals one-third longer than the calyx.

The genus *Turritis* (Tower Mustard) has but two species according to Wood, known from each other by their colors as cream white and rose white. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate and linear-lanceolate. It has its name Tower Mustard from its appearance, standing erect as a tower, and the germ receives its name from *Turris*, a tower. The plants grow in rocky fields in the vicinity of New Haven and Canada, also along Hudson Bay, not native around here. *Iodanthus* is a small genus. It has but one flower, which is strictly erect and is from two to three feet high. The root leaves are lyrate-pinnatifid, those of the stem lanceolate, scarcely petiolate. The flower is of a violet-purple color, and is very showy. Wood and Gray differ in respect to its classification. Wood makes it a genus of itself, whereas Gray classifies it as a specimen of the *Arabis* genus, calling it *Arabis hesperidoides* or False Rocket. The flower is a native of the banks of the Ohio River and the South and West.

Arabis loves a rocky soil, but still it must be damp. Most of the species grow on mountains by the side of a small stream of water. This genus has quite a number of species. The leaves are mostly simple and undivided. The sepals are mostly erect, silique linear, compressed; valves each with one or three longitudinal veins, seeds in a single row in each cell. The flowers of this genus are very small and difficult to analyze. The seed pod is developed before the flower falls off. *Arabis lyrata*, according to Gray, is a delicate, low, nearly smooth plant,

with a cluster of lyrate root leaves; the stem leaves few and narrow, bright white petals rather conspicuous. It is a native of the hills from Canada to Virginia, and flowers during the month of April and May. *Arabis canadensis* (Canadian or Sickelpod) is a very tall species of the genus *Arabis*, generally growing in ravines. The stem-leaves are pointed at both ends and are also pubescent; petals whitish and very narrow. The pods are about three inches long and are bent in the shape of a scythe or sickle, which makes the plant remarkable. The genus *Cardamine* (Bitter Cress), according to Wood, is divided into two grand divisions, namely, *Dentaria* and *Cardamine*. Gray makes each a separate genus, each of which have a number of species. Under the genus *Dentaria*, according to Gray, Toothwort is the species *Dentaria laciniata*, the leaves of which are in a whorl, three in number, each leaf divided into three parts making linear or lanceolate leaflets, which are cut or cleft into narrow teeth. The rootstock resembles a tooth, or as Wood gives it, moniliform. This genus receives its name either from dens, a tooth, because its roots are dentate; or from its supposed virtue in curing the toothache. Under *Cardamine* we have several pretty species. The *Cardamine pratensis* (Cuckoo Flower), rootstock is perennial, whitish, firm, branched, with long, cylindrical fibres. The stem is upright, cylindrical, generally simple, smooth, about a foot high. Leaves are alternate, pinnate; radical ones composed of from five to nine roundish, angular leaflets, gradually larger towards the summit, leaflets of the cauline leaves more numerous, straight, entire, lanceolate, the uppermost even linear, terminal one largest. The flowers terminate the stem in loose, raceme-like corymbs. The calyx consists of four oblong, obtuse, concave, deciduous, slightly spreading sepals, two of them protuberant at the base. The flower petals are much larger than the calyx, cruciform, nearly round with a small tooth on each claw, marked with white bluish, or pale

purple veins. The stamens, as in all Cruciferae, are tetradynamous, inserted on the receptacle, the two shorter filaments with a nectareous gland at the base and one between each pair of longer filaments and the calyx; the anthers are small, oblong, acute and erect. The ovary is superior cylindrical, linear, smooth, supporting a small, nearly sessile, obtuse, capitate stigma. The fruit is a silicle or elongated pod, linear, compressed, with two valves, which roll back in a spiral manner from the base to the summit; and divided by a dissepiment into two cells containing numerous roundish seeds, attached alternately to the placenta in a single row, by very short and slender stalks or funicles. This flower is distributed throughout the Northern temperate, arctic and subarctic regions, abundant in most meadows and marshes in this country. The flower blooms during the months of April, May and June. This flower was also named Lady's Smock, in honor of Virgin Mary, as it first comes into flower about Lady-day; and the name Cuckoo Flower it gets, because it bears the Cuckoo company during his short sojourn. It is sometimes also called Meadow Cress. Goats and sheep are fond of the herbage, cows dislike it, and horses and swine invariably refuse it. Bees frequent the flower. It is recommended in convulsions, gout, etc. In Cornwall, England, the flowering tops have been employed for the cure of epilepsy, for several generations. In some northern countries they pound the whole plant, and express the juice, which they esteem an excellent remedy in scorbutic diseases and obstructions of the liver, spleen, or mesenteric glands; also in jaundice, dropsy and diseases of the urinary organs. The species *Cardamine Romboidea* is also a very pretty flower, but of not so much use. It also grows in meadows and wet places.

Leavenworthia, a genus named in honor of Dr. Leavenworth, has but one specimen. The filaments are all distinct, toothless. The silique is sessile, oblong-linear, compressed,

somewhat inflated, and contracted between the seeds. The seeds are in a single series, flattened, with a broad winged margin. The plant is annual, herbaceous, with lyrate pinnatifid leaves, mostly radical, somewhat fleshy; segments two to four pairs, roundish oblong, obtusely toothed. The stem of the plant is short and simple, but at length branching from base with branches ascending. The flowers are in loose racemes or solitary on long subradical peduncles. There are from four to ten flowers on a raceme, of a yellowish tint. *Matthiola*, named in honor of P. A. Matthioli, a physician to Ferdinand of Austria, and botanic author, is a very fragrant flower, and has but two species according to Wood or Gray, known as *Matthiola incana* and *Annua* (Common stock and Ten-week stock) are cultivated garden or house plants, brought from Europe, with hoary leaves, and are much prized for their handsome and fragrant, pretty, large pink, reddish or white flower, of which there are very double and showy varieties. The calyx is closed, two of the sepals gibbous at the base. Siliques terete; stigmas connivent, thickened or cornute at the back. The plant is erect, branching from the woody base. The leaves are lanceolate, entire and covered with soft hair. The stock is an Oriental flower and is propagated both by seeds and slips. *Cheiranthus* (Wall flower) is derived from two Greek words *cheir*, the hand, and *anthos*, a flower, is also a very fragrant flower and is very much like unto the stock. The Wall Flower is regular. The calyx is composed of four sepals free and straight, the two lateral bulging out at the base. The corolla has four unguiculate petals alternating with the sepals, and limbs which are patulous throughout. The stamens are tetradynamous, that is to say, they number six, of which four are larger and two smaller, they are also hypogynous, their anthers are bilocular, and open from within by two longitudinal clefts. At their base the disk is composed of glands, two of which are of a greenish color, enclosing, so

to speak, two little stamens, whilst the other four are smaller, and are placed on the outside of the long stamens. The pistil is composed of a very elongated ovary, surmounted by a rather short style, of which the stigma is bilabiate. When at maturity this ovary presents two cells. It is however, unilocular when young, with two parietal placentae, filled with ovules. As there are some very pretty species in the family of the Cruciferae, there are few plants that exceed the Wall-flower. Who does not remember

"Some rude stone fence,
With fragrant Wall-flower gay."—Shak.

Barbarea (Winter Cress) is a very common plant, or rather a weed. It is different from the last genus in the seed, divided leaves, and in general aspect. The *Barbarea Vulgaris* (Common Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket), is a smooth plant, common in old gardens and rich soil, with green lyrate leaves, and bright yellow flowers, flowering during the Spring and Summer. The upper leaves are sessile, obovate, toothed; the pods four-sided, tapering into a slender style. The leaves are used by some as winter salad, but are somewhat bitter. The species *Scurvy-grass* is found in Europe, Asia and America. It is abundant on the seashore and mountainous places of this country. It has been recommended for scurvy as an antiseptic stimulant. To the list of diseases in which this plant has been used, we may also add those of chronic rheumatism, chronic catarrh and various skin diseases. Externally the juice has been applied to ill-favoured eruptions; the leaves as a masticatory for swollen and scorbutic germs.

Sisymbrium (Hedge Mustard), according to Gray, is a coarse weed in waste places, with branching stems and branching in such a way that they are at right angles to the stem. The leaves are runcinate, and a very small pale yellow flower, followed by an oval-shape, obscurely six-sided pod closely pressed to the axes of the narrow spike. It was introduced into the United States, from

the Eastern Continent in hedge-rows and waste places. The Hedge Mustard has been used as an early pot-herb, but it has not much to recommend it. It is relished by sheep and goats, but horses, cows and swine refuse it. Dioscorides recommends the seeds, taken in honey, for diseases of the chest, coughs, hoarseness and jaundice; also as an external application to cancers, tumors, etc. Ettnmueller commends the seed of Hedge Mustard as an excellent medicine in suppression or difficulty of the urine. The plant has also been used externally in the treatment of cancers and tumors.

Hesperis (Rocket) is derived from the Greek word *hespera*, evening, when the flower is most fragrant. This genus has but one species, the flower of which is the same as the stock. The only difference between the two plants is, the Rocket has lanceolate leaves, unequally serrate and the stock has lanceolate entire leaves. The plant becomes from three to nine feet high, whereas the stock barely reaches the height of two feet. The Rocket is a fine garden perennial, said to be found native about Lakes Erie and Huron, and is very often found in our gardens. The flowers are white or purple and some are double.

The genus *Brassica* comprises the species which are of great importance to man. Two species of this genus appear at our tables, the *Brassica oleracea* and *Brassica depressa* (Cabbage and Turnip). The word *Brassica* comes from the Celtic word *bresic*, which signified cabbage. The Cauliflower belongs also to this genus, and is very much relished by some people. This genus has also another great division, known as *Sinapis*, to which belong the Mustards. The Mustard plant is a native of the Eastern Continent, but was introduced in the United States. This plant was formerly cultivated to a great extent in Durham. It is sown in March and April, and affords a crop of ripe seed in July and August, when it is stacked and thrashed like other grains. It is very exhausting to the soil. The seeds in their en-

tire state are nearly unodorous, but when bruised they have a pungent, penetrating odor, and a warm, bitterish, acrimonious taste. Mustard is universally allowed to be stimulant, diuretic and rubefacient. It is found to promote appetite, assists digestion, attenuates juices and by stimulating the fibres to prove a general remedy in paralytic and chronic rheumatics. Flour of Mustard, both of black or white kinds, is extensively used for poultices as a powerful external stimulant, and also as a condiment. The essential oil combined with spirit of wine, is sometimes prescribed as a liniment. The term *Sinapis* is derived from the Greek *sinapi*, from its pungency effecting the eyes. Mustard is said to be an abbreviation of *Mustum ardens*, hot must, the sweet must of new wine being formerly an ingredient in preparing mustard for dietetic purposes.

The genus *Alyssum* (Madwort) has but two species, according to Gray, one is wild and the other cultivated. The species *Alyssum Maritimum* (Sweet Alyssum), is a little spreading plant, with linear, lanceolate leaves, tapering to the base, and small white honey-scented flowers. The seed pods are small, round and contain a single seed in each cell. It flowers all summer in gardens, and in winter in the houses; their sweet scent being diffused in the room, makes the room have a fragrant odor. There is not much difference between this species and the species *Alyssum saxatile*; the silicle of the latter is ovate-orbicular and is but two-seeded. It is a native of Canada, and is about one foot high. The flowers are numerous in close corymbs and of a yellow tint.

Lunaria (Honesty) receives its name from the broad, round silicles which it has, resembling the moon. The flower is of a lilac color. *Lunaria biennis* (Common Honesty), is a plant cultivated in old-fashioned places for the singular large oval pods, of which the broad white partitions, of satiny lustre, remaining after the valves have fallen, are used for ornament; leaves somewhat

heart shape, petiolate, mucronately serrate. The plant reaches from three to four feet in height and is covered with hair. It is a native of Germany, but is found in this country with old-fashioned people.

Horse-radish has been called provincially Redcole. The generic name is derived from cochlear, a spoon; the leaves of many of the species being hollow like the bowl of a spoon. Like many plants which increase chiefly by root, Horse-radish seldom perfects its seed. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and thrives best in deep, rich soil. Horse-radish is universally known as a condiment to roast beef; and to some kinds of fish, also as an ingredient of sauces. The fresh root has a very pungent odor; and a hot, biting, acrid taste, combined with a slight degree of sweetness. By continued boiling, these qualities are entirely dissipated; and by drying, it loses more than half its weight, but still retains much of its acrid pungency. This at length disappears, and becomes sweetish, and finally bitter and insipid. It should be kept for use in a cellar where, covered with sand or dry earth, it retains its virtues a considerable time. Horse-radish root is stimulating, antiscorbutic, diuretic and expectorant. Numerous experiments have proved its antiscorbutic virtues. Berginis, Ettmueller and others have strongly recommended Horse-radish as possessing all the above properties. Though it is now very seldom prescribed, an infusion or a distilled spirit is sometimes used.

Iberis (Candytuft) named from the country, Iberia, an old name for Spain, has one very peculiar mark of distinction from all other Cruciferae. It has two petals much larger than the others. It is somewhat shrubby. It is a handsome herb from the Old World, much cultivated by the people of this country. Flowers are white or purple and very showy.

Capsella is another genus which has but one species, *Capsella bursapastoris* (Shepherd's Purse), which receives its name from the shape of its seed pod. It is the most com-

mon weed known. It grows everywhere, in fields and pastures, and roadsides. It grows to the height of from eight to twelve inches and even more. The root leaves are rosulate, but are sometimes wanting, when the weed is crowded, or only dentate. The stem leaves are much smaller and very narrow. The flowers are very small and in racemes, which are finally from three to twelve inches long.

Lepidum, from the Greek word *lepis*, a scale, in allusion to the form of the pod, was formerly cultivated as a cress, known to us by the common name Pepper-grass. Besides being cultivated it runs wild and becomes a weed by the roadside. Some of the species have but two stamens. The silicles are orbicular, slightly emarginate, winged and rough. The plant has a very peppery taste if chewed. The flowers are very small white.

Isatis, a common biennial species of Europe, is occasionally cultivated for the sake of its leaves, which yield a dye that may be substituted for indigo. The plant grows about four feet high, with large leaves clasping the stem with their broad bases. The flowers are large, yellow, in terminal racemes. The silicle is elliptical, flat, one-celled, and contains but one seed. This species is not found in North America.

Raphanus (Radish), from the Greek word *Raphanis* to appear quickly; from the rapid germination of the seed. It is a well-known garden herb, much used in Spring for food. The root of the radish is not always fusiform, but has different shapes. The stem becomes from two to four feet high and very branching. The leaves of the species are mostly rough lyrate. The flowers are purple and whitish with erect calyx; the petals are obovate; the siliques terete, torulus, not opening by valves, transversely two-jointed, points with one or several cells, seeds large. It is cultivated for the tender and fleshy pungent root. It is not only cultivated, but there are some wild species. The species of this genus were formerly from the Old World.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER, '91. EDWIN D. MEIXELL, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

GEO. S. BUTZ '91, Ex. CLARENCE BECK, '92, Lit.
HARVEY P. BUTZ, '92, Per. J. R. MERKEL, '92, Loc.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

H. E. MOYER, '91. GEO. A. KERCHER, '93.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

WM. H. COOPER, '91, PRES. WM. MILLER, '94, SEC.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

M. J. BIEBER, '91, PRES. H. A. YETTER, '92, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WM. H. COOPER, '91, PRES. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

EDITORIALS.

WE owe it to our printer to say that the delay of this number was no fault of his. It was caused by the meeting, just at this time of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association, and the sickness of our associate editor-in-chief, Mr. Meixell.

THIS number of THE MUHLENBERG contains the essay by Mr. E. H. Trafford, '92, on "The Cruciferae," which won the "Eliza" Prize in the botanical contest.

THE semi-annual session of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association met in Philadelphia, April 11th, in Parlor E, of the Colonnade Hotel. Eleven A. M. was the hour set for the calling of the meeting, but owing to the very unpleasant weather the delegates were slow in arriving, and it was twelve o'clock before President William C. Sproul rapped for order. In response to roll call, it was found that the representatives of the editorial boards of the different college journals present were as follows: Wm. C. Sproul, President, of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*; Walton Forstall, Chairman of Executive Committee, of the *Lehigh Burr*; C. W. Prettyman, Secretary, of the *Dickinsonian*, Dickinson College; G. S. Gill, Franklin and Marshall College *Student*; J. S. Easby-Smith, Georgetown College *Journal*; H. F. J. Senecker, THE MUHLENBERG; W. M. Hart and Stanley R. Yarnall, the *Haverfordian*; Geo. R. Fisher and Warren Marts, the *Mirror*, Bucknell University; Richard C. Williamson and C. H. Hile, the *Free Lance*, Pennsylvania State College; Dallet Fuget and Thomas L. Coley, the *Red and Blue*, University of Pennsylvania; Alfred E. Jessup, *Lehigh Burr*, Lehigh University.

The approval of the minutes was followed by a long and somewhat sharp discussion relative to the admission of a representative of the Franklin and Marshall *Weekly*, a new paper at F. and M. College. The Franklin and Marshall *Student* is now the recognized organ of the college and is a member of the Inter-Collegiate Association, and was represented in the session by G. S. Gill. Mr. Gill said that it would not be advisable to admit the new paper on the ground that it was an individual enterprise and was being issued without the sanction of the faculty and the majority of the students. Bruce Griffith, representing the new paper, was given the privilege of the floor to explain the status of his paper and the reason for its existence. His statement was listened to with considerable interest, and the matter was, after a

short discussion referred to the executive committee with instruction to report at the next regular meeting.

To THE MUHLENBERG was given the honor of opening the first topic for discussion, which was: "The Influence of a College Journal with the Faculty; how Student Journalism may Influence the Policies of Colleges." Upon H. F. J. Seneker alone fell this duty of representing THE MUHLENBERG. Mr. Meixell, his associate editor-in-chief, took sick the evening before the convention and was unable to attend. After quite a thorough discussion of the paper presented by the former, an adjournment was made to banquet at 2 o'clock. After the banquet, which was an honor even to the Colonnade, the following papers were offered: "The College Association Plan of Carrying on Student Enterprises," by S. R. Yarnall, of the *Haverfordian*. "Suggestions as to the Illustrations of College Journals," by Alfred E. Jessup, of the *Lehigh Burr*. "The College Sucker; What is He and How may He be Eradicated," by G. S. Gill, of the Franklin and Marshall *College Student*.

The matter contained in each paper furnished food for thought and discussion. Such meetings not only prove beneficial in the way of enjoyment and relaxation, but are also very instructive to the delegates present, beneficial in that they suggest new ideas, and instructive in so far as the editing and managing of college journals is concerned. Attendance upon such conventions enables us to learn the methods of other college editors, and thus to profit by the suggestions made for the advancement and elevation of college journalism.

WE have noticed with pain the listlessness and even the engaging in study which prevails to some extent during chapel services. It does seem to us that when we meet together to engage in the worship of God we should feel interest enough in that worship to lay aside our books during its

continuance. We must remember that when divine worship is engaged in, God is *truly and really present*, and, realizing this, engaging in our secular duties is nothing less than *profanation*—a profanation for which we shall surely be held accountable. It is our profound conviction—and we believe that it is a conviction in which facts will bear us out—that such study will never really profit him who engages in it. And then, too, consider the bad example which an older student sets to a younger. There is no mistaking the fact that men will follow ideals. Take care that the one who regards *you* as such—and *there is some one who does*—may never have occasion to regret it.

IN Dr. Drummond's "The Perfected Life," he says: "The immediate need of the world at this moment is not more of us, but a better brand of us." And this is true nowhere more than in colleges. We need men who not only have moral muscle but men who also know how to use it. Of course, it is not easy work to stand up for the right when the majority (humanly speaking) are opposed; but the man who will never do that will never amount to anything. The man who is afraid to stand alone, is a man to be pitied. There are many times when a student must show his colors, and he is a coward who is afraid to stand up for the right.

THE gift of speech is the crown of man. Some one has said, there is nothing grand in man but mind, but mind without speech is a king without his crown. To be an orator implies an intellect, a will, a heart and an art in the use of all. To speak well one must first be master of self. To be master of self implies mastery of the subject to be handled, and also a mastery of the environments of the occasion. This mastery of self involves a knowledge of men and things, and tact to apply the same. Deficiency here is what makes students so often fail.

OUR ALUMNI.

All graduates are earnestly requested to forward to the Alumni Editor any "Personals" that may come to their notice. Communications should reach the Editor not later than the fifth of each month.

'74. After an illness of only a week Albert J. Erdman, Esq., a member of the Lehigh County Bar, died at his home, at 537 Gordon street, at eleven o'clock last night. His ailment was pneumonia and he had been confined to his bed only a week, although he had been complaining for a few days before.

Deceased was a son of Edmund Erdman and Mary Erdman (nee Guth). He was born at Ruchsville, Lehigh county, 35 years ago. His father kept a country store, and Albert was sent to school as soon as he was of proper age. He obtained the best education the schools of his native township afforded and later entered Muhlenberg College, from which institution he graduated with distinction in 1874. Among his classmates who are now members of the bar, were Hon. M. C. Henninger, M. C. L. Kline, Esq., James L. Schaadt, Esq., and Oscar E. Holman, of Minneapolis. Mr. Erdman was an eloquent speaker and delivered one of the best orations at the commencement exercises.

Soon after leaving college he entered the office of C. J. Erdman, Esq., and began the study of law. During the winter, however, he taught school for one or two terms at Whitehall. He was admitted to the bar January 28, 1878. He was a bright young lawyer and a Democrat, but never took an active part in politics.

He was married to Miss Bella Bleich, who with four children survives. His parents are still living at No. 125 South Eighth street, and beside them the deceased leaves three brothers and four sisters. They are Milton and Harvey Erdman, of this city; Wallace Erdman, of Lehigh, who is at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at pres-

ent, and Mrs. E. S. Leinberger, Clara, Ella and Linnie Erdman, all of this city.—*Chronicle and News.*

'87. Through mistake in our last number we referred to T. F. German as taking the part of Luther in the recent Luther play. The honor rightfully belongs to A. L. Steimle, a class-mate of Mr. German.

'87. Rev. F. M. Seip confirmed in Salem, Cornwall, on Palm Sunday, 8; and in Trinity Mission, Lebanon, 16. The latter mission was organized on Feb. 17th, 1891, with eighty members, which number has since been increased to 118. A full church council has been elected and there are over thirty heads of families enrolled. The Sunday School numbers about 300.

THE NEW DICTIONARY.—The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which as a distinguishing title bears the name of INTERNATIONAL.

The publishers have expended in the last ten years over \$300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating, type-setting and electrotyping alone.

The new Dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste and social refinement. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, the purchase of WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation the more they will appreciate its worth.



—The *Wittenberger* presents us with an interesting table of contents. "The Rule of the People," is the theme of an excellent oration, recently delivered by one of Wittenberg's students at the Ohio State Oratorical Contest. "The rule of the people reflects naught but the character of the people. It is established to subserve their interests. It has no ends to attain, no destiny to subserve but theirs. If they pursue the chime-ra of philosophers, it will fall as their hopes vanish in the dark chasm of despair. But the development of a noble character is the grandest reality of the universe. If that character be strong in purpose and integrity, it will endure through time and eternity. Asking simply the recognition of its manhood it attains a position transcending any that Communist or Nationalist can bestow. Calming the tempest of impulse by cool judgment it perpetuates existing institutions and develops them to perfection."

* * *

—The *Midland College Monthly* contains another of the multitudinous number of articles on that worn and oft-recurring question, "What should be our Indian Policy?" The writer's views on this subject are somewhat extravagant. He thinks that the only good Indian is a dead one. Singular, indeed, were that charity which in the same breath would say "Feed!" "Exterminate!" The sole corrective for troubles, such as we have but recently witnessed, will be found to exist, not in the maintenance of a hostile policy, but in the subduing power and civilizing influences of Christianity. It is the grossest inconsistency at the same time to introduce bullets and Bibles among a savage

people,—to instruct them in the art of warfare the while they are taught religious truths. Let ministers of the Gospel supersede the soldiery. An exchange column would greatly enhance the appearance of the *Midland Monthly*.

* * *

—The *Dickinson Seminary Journal*, in an essay entitled "The Race Problem," gives a brief but clear sketch of the character and condition of the Southern negro. It discusses in an able manner some of the difficulties which confront those who would find a solution to this all-important problem. "From a comparison of the south and north, the proper solution of the race problem seems to be to place inducements and encouragements before the negroes to scatter over the north and west, and thus to become truly and fully Americanized. In the meantime, the nation owes it to itself to see that they get the mental, moral and industrial training necessary for intelligent citizenship, and also to see that the constitution is observed and enforced."

* * *

—"Night Scenes in Japan," is the only literary effort in the March number of the *Dartmouth*. The author, knowing full well what it is to surrender one's self to the witchery and enchantment of that Oriental paradise, has written the interesting narrative of his night experiences in Japan in a style at once concise, vivid and picturesque.

* * *

—Second place has been assigned the *Buchtelite* in the recent State Oratorical Contest. The prize oration, "A Parallel of the Prophets," compares Christ with the great so-called prophets—Confucius, Gantama and Mahomet. From it we quote: "Thus we see that the founder of Christianity avoids the errors and retains the truths of the other great teachers, and extols a pure morality, forgiveness, love. Behold the excellencies of his doctrine."



—Welcome!

—New Students.

—Warm Weather.

—Beautiful Spring.

* * *

—Tennis and other “innocent” games in order.

* * *

—A thing of the past—exercise in the gymnasium.

* * *

—Quite a number of new students entered the Academic Department at the opening of this term.

* * *

—A '93 on a chair on the table: “Oh yes! Oh yes! All this way to hear the conditions of this sa—” (Here the Dr. entered,) “!!!!”

* * *

—The Seniors expect to make quite an extensive geological trip, under the kind directions of Prof. Bauman. The Sophomores will also climb the hills in search of botanical specimens.

* * *

—Prof. G. T. Ettinger, of the Academic Department, and some of our boys took part in the exercises of the open meeting of the Young People's Guild of St. John's Reformed Church, on Friday evening, April 3rd. The exercises were very interesting and instructive.

* * *

—The following is quoted from the *Easton Express*: “The Faculty of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, has refused to allow the College base ball team to go away ten days in the Spring, for the purpose of playing base ball teams at other colleges. The Muh-

lenberg educators are of the kind who believe that a man who can't play base ball is still good for something or other, and that the good name and fame of a college does not depend upon the feats of a handful of trained athletes it may have among its students. This may not be regarded the proper caper by ‘progressive’ college men, but to people who don't know much about colleges, it appears pretty sensible.”

* * *

—Rev. Dr. J. Fry, of Reading, will deliver a lecture on “The Holy Land,” in the College chapel on Thursday, April 16th, at 2.30 P. M. Rev. D. H. Geissinger, of Easton, will deliver a lecture here, on “The Passion Play of Oberammergau,” April 30th, at 2.30 P. M., instead of April 20th, as before announced.

* * *

—The Sophronian Literary Society hall was re-carpeted and papered during last vacation. During the same time the woodwork of the Euterpean hall was painted. Also other improvements were made in both halls. They are now in an excellent condition and make a splendid appearance.

* * *

—*Rosaceae* is the name of the Order assigned to the Sophomores for their annual botanical prize. A prize of fifteen dollars will be awarded to that member of the class, preparing the best essay and herbarium on the above named order. A fair representation of the class will contest for the prize. Because no member of the class expects to be outdone, we can feel assured that the contest will be a hot one.

* * *

—On March 17th, at 7 P. M., the monthly meeting of the Missionary Society was called to order in the College chapel, by Pres. W. H. Cooper, '91. The meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises led by Dr. Wackernagel. The program for the evening was a very interesting one. Among other things the following papers were read: “Medical Missions,” by W. W. Kistler, '91;

"Zenana Mission Prospects," by I. H. Stetler, '92; "Missionary Geography," by C. C. Snyder, '91, and "A Voice from the Jews," by G. D. Druckenmiller, '94. The semi-annual election of officers was also held. The following were declared elected: H. B. Richards, '92, President; G. C. Loos, '94, Secretary, and E. J. Mosser, '93, Treasurer. It was decided to postpone the regular meeting until April 28th, when an open meeting will be held, to attend which, all are cordially invited. The Treasurer made a very encouraging report, and the attendance showed that the boys are still interested in the work.

* * *

—The editors-in-chief of THE MUHLENBERG attended the regular semi-annual meeting of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association, which was held April 11th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

—Rev. C. N. Conrad, of the class of '79, and pastor of a flourishing congregation in Rochester, N. Y., has again shown his warm interest in his Alma Mater by presenting to the College a small dynamo to be run by hand. This instrument is a very valuable addition to the apparatus used in the Scientific Department. It was purchased from the National School Furnishing Company, of Chicago, Ill., and is attractive in appearance, as well as energetic in its action. It furnishes a current as strong as that of a Grove's battery of four or five cells, being capable of decomposing water into its elements, Oxygen and Hydrogen, and of illustrating all the important principles and uses of electricity. Among the things which can easily be illustrated with this instrument are: electro-plating, electrical transmission of power, magnetism, induction, the action of the arc and incandescent lamps, etc. It may also be run as a motor by connecting it with a battery. We hope that Rev. Mr. Conrad, by this and previous gifts, has set an example which will be followed in the near future by other Alumni of Muhlenberg College.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Dr. Seip attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Synod at Reading, on Tuesday, April 7th.

* * *

* Dr. Richards delivered a lecture on "Social Salt," at the teachers' institute, at Bath, on the 13th of March.

* * *

* Dr. Seip was in Lebanon on Easter Sunday and assisted in administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in Trinity Lutheran Church, of which his son, Rev. Frank M. Seip, is pastor.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman resumed the study of botany with the Sophies last week. They are now busily engaged in taking observations of the different plants assigned them.

* * *

* The readers of THE MUHLENBERG and friends of the College generally, will be glad to learn that President Seip was recently elected an active member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. He has also been elected to membership in the American Society of Church History. He recently declined membership in the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, being twice appointed within the last few years, by Pres. Henry V. Goold, Bart. The Dr. also declined membership in the American Society of Political Economy and other learned bodies for want of time to attend their meetings.

STUDENTS.

* Lutz, '93, wears glasses.

* * *

* Krapf is on the sick list.

* * *

* Brobst, '93,—almost a king.

* * *

* Barner, '94,—the modern Demosthenes.

* Lichtenwalner, '94, has left College.

* * *

* Betcke remained in town during the Easter recess.

* * *

* Richards, '92, has an idea that he is his uncle's niece.

* * *

* Prep. Longacre says his "*mashing qualities* are very well developed.

* * *

* Seneker, '91, spent Easter vacation among his friends at Kutztown.

* * *

* Olhausen, a former member of '93, visited friends in town last week.

* * *

* Cooper, '91, and Gross, '94, have just recovered from an attack of La Grippe.

* * *

* Leibensperger, '93, thinks that "twelve temptations" are too many for students.

* * *

* Berkstrom left College and took charge of a Swedish Church at Gardner, Mass.

* * *

* Brunner, '94, has been elected temporary organist of St. John's Lutheran Church.

* * *

* Cressman, a former member of '93, is taking the scientific course at the Kutztown Normal School.

* * *

* Waiter: "What shall it be?" Lutz, '93: "A pattie stuffed with baked beans and chicken salad."

* * *

* Trafford, '92, delivered an address before St. Joseph's Lutheran Sunday School, at East Allentown, on Sunday, March 15th.

* * *

* We have noticed of late that Betcke is minus his smiling countenance. Did his girl give him the grand —?

* * *

* Beysher, '92, thinks base ball is boom-

ing this season at Muhlenberg. The boys are making *home runs* every evening.

* * *

* Lutz, Rick and Yetter, '93, frequent lumber yards and alleys to smoke their cubeb cigarettes.

* * *

* Lazarus, '93, and his Slatington friend dissolved partnership, because she destroyed his half of the photo.

* * *

* "Where there is a will there is always a way," exclaimed Jupiter, when she politely responded in the negative.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, was overcome with joy, when he beheld the *big stocking* at an uptown store on Easter Monday.

* * *

* Spieker C., (to his father): "Papa, please give me a penny; I want to buy two cigarettes, one for Fred and the other for me."

* * *

* Kline, '94, rendered a vocal solo at a meeting of St. John's Young People's Society, on Thursday evening, April 2nd.

* * *

* Dr. Wackernagel: "What is the difference between history and prophecy?" Krause, '93: "History is certain and prophecy is not."

* * *

* Druckenmiller, '94, took part at the open meeting of the Young People's Guild of St. John's Reformed Church, on Friday evening, April 3rd.

* * *

* Prep. Longacre, who is in the habit of visiting Fem. Sem., was the other evening kindly requested by the Doctor to seek shelter at some more convenient place.

* * *

* Wise, '92, thinks it wouldn't be a bad idea if the boys would have some arrangement attached to their trousers, so as to assist the ladies in sweeping the pavements as they move along.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

One of the most famous pictures of the world has been engraved by Mr. Cole for the frontispiece of the April *Century*; namely, the "Mona Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci. This is engraved immediately from the original in the Louvre at Paris. Mr. Stillman contributes a short sketch of "Leonardo da Vinci" and this is accompanied by two other examples of the great master. The article, "There were Ninety and Nine," by Richard H. Davis, is very interesting. The writer shows how one will not profit from the advice of superiors under certain circumstances, but being asked for aid will urge the same things he had disregarded a short time before. "Fetishism in Congo Land," written by one of Stanley's pioneer officers, gives numerous examples of superstitious customs that a traveler meets with in journeying through Africa. The writer says that the result of the efforts of savage intelligence seeking after a theory which will account for the apparent hostility of nature to man, is called Fetishism.

Life in another war prison at the North, is described by Dr. John A. Wyeth, now of New York City. The writer shows that "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," Indianapolis, included hardships bordering on the worst phases of cold and hunger. These papers by confederate soldiers are printed to correct erroneous ideas that people may have concerning war prisons. "To California by Panama in '49," is an interesting account of adventures and incidents met with in going to the Pacific coast at that time when the gold craze was at its height.

Harper's Magazine for April is filled with its usual number of interesting papers. In describing the route of "The Canada Pacific Railway," a good way of spending sixty days, the length of the summer vacation, is mapped out. It includes a trip to Japan and the entire cost would hardly exceed that of living at a first-class New York hotel, for the same length of time. In the article "The French Army," by General Lewal, the author shows that the army is of better material on account of education, and upholds that the Germans feel that they will soon be surpassed in military affairs by the French. He also predicts that Alsace will become a French province again before long. The article is well illustrated.

Hon. W. F. Vilas in a lengthy paper gives us an historical sketch of the state of Wisconsin. "Glimpses of the Bacteria," by T. Mitchell

Prudden, M. D., gives us an insight of the cultivation of the different species of bacteria for scientific purposes. The author maintains that we are standing to-day on the border-land of a vast unexplored region in the domain of life. In the article entitled, "The Behring Sea Controversy," Hon. E. J. Phelps ably discusses the seal question and points out three methods of settling it.

The frontispiece of *Scribner's Magazine* for April depicts the scene at a wharf at the end of a voyage. "Ocean Passenger Travel," contributed by John H. Gould, is the first article of the series of Ocean Steam Ships. The author gives a description of the ocean steamers and the different lines, also an account of the experience one gets either as a first-class or steerage passenger. "A Kangaroo Hunt," illustrated from paintings by the author, Birge Harrison, is an interesting recital of his experience with this peculiar animal which can make hops covering twenty or thirty feet of ground. Thomas Dwight, M. D., in "What is Right-handedness," by statistics and observations, shows that there is a lack of symmetry as to the head, limbs, trunk and extremities of the majority of persons. He fully discusses the origin and cause of right-handedness. "Where Ice Never Melts" is an account of the cruise of the United States steamer Thetis and is compiled from Captain Stockton's diary of the voyage and from conversations with him.

BOOK NOTES.

"ACADIA AND THE ACADIANS." By Rev. D. Luther Roth. (Philadelphia, Pa., Lutheran Publication Society.)

This new book, though but a few weeks on the market, is already through its first edition. It is a thrilling narrative of facts, showing what a consistent Lutheran had to meet, suffer and contend with in his efforts to gain a foothold in that country for his religion, and how it finally succeeded. It is not only a history of Lutheranism in Acadia, but it also gives a large part of history in reference to the discovery of America by the Norsemen. The narrative is interspersed with incidents, reminiscence, reflection and occasional indignation, which holds the reader's interest to the last page. The unconquerable spirit of Martin Luther thrives in Acadia. It is a book that will quicken the pulse of every Lutheran who reads it and it deserves to be read. The book is well bound, printed on good paper, and sells for one dollar. We are glad to note that the author is one of Muhlenberg's men.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches, or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN & NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK & NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN & EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN & BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

— NOTICE OUR —

**Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes,
at \$3.50,**

**equal to any \$5.00 Shoe
in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

**H. M. LEH & CO.,
FASHIONABLE . MERCHANT . TAILORS,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing

—AND—

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.**

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs
only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good
roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send
stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
—Local Agents Wanted.—

S.B. Anewalt & Co.

8th & Hamilton Streets,

AGENTS FOR WORLD RENOWNED —

KNOX HATS,

ALSO MEDIUM PRICED —

Dunlap & Miller Styles.

1875.

1889.

L. H. Yeager & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of

**China, Glass and Queensware,
Wood, Willow and Tinware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Mirrors,
Show Cases, Silver Plated Ware, Oils, &c.,**

**20 N. SEVENTH & 19 N. HALL STS.
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

**EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,**

**Gas ^{and} Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

**OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
637 Hamilton St.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches ^{and} Jewelry,

**No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE MUHLENBERG

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Literary.....	129—135	The Bible in American Colleges.	
The Tints of Life.		Geological Trips.	
New Year's Day.		Friendship.	
A Plea for Manual Training.		Our Alumni.....	138
As Thy Days.		The College World.....	139
Things Are not What They Seem.		Resolutions of Respect.....	139
Editorials.	136—137	Exchanges.....	140
A Glance in Retrospect.		Locals.....	141—142
The Cap and Gown.		Personals.....	142—143
Commencement Week.		Magazine Notes.....	144

MAY, 1891

➤Lutherville .. Seminary<➤

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) MD.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 25 cents; \$3.60 per dozen; \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.<➤

Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We only use the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, etc., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

The Muhlenberg.

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., MAY, 1891.

No. 9.



THE TINTS OF LIFE.

The contemplation of the pathway towards that goal at which all are destined to arrive, is a never-failing fountain of interest to each and every one of us. Life itself is one of those mysteries which the human mind cannot unravel. It is an indispensable condition of the necessity of the universe and all that therein is. The tenacity with which every living creature clings to it, is a proof of its intrinsic value.

That great Hand which marks out a portion of time for every generation, in which "to live, move and have their being," has destined us to be active instruments in the closing decade of the nineteenth century. The recording secretary of Father Time accurately depicts the various shades of life during his term of office, and stores up his scroll in the massive archives of the revered old man, for the benefit of his successors. The present incumbent must indite on his scroll neither deeds of valor or prowess in battle, nor the grating of iron upon iron in naval contests, but the less fatal pursuits of tranquil times. Each period of time is a link in the mighty chain of human events, characteristic of mortal weal or woe, of success or failure and of lofty aspirations or of low desires. Men's thoughts, feelings and

motives of action constantly vacillate. The gradual unfolding of their powers reveals new fields for investigation and research. Hence, the prevalent pursuits of men mirror their predominant desires.

Could we draw aside the curtain which conceals the proceedings of the human mind from our view, it would be less difficult to interpret men's actions. To imagine yourself to be in the soul's council chamber, and to watch the decisions of the judge as case after case is presented affords a pleasant revery. Before this judge innumerable desires vie to gain preponderance. The "yes" and "no," the "I will" and "I will not" to the supplications of these desires furnish the different tints of life careers. The pre-eminence of one or more of them individualizes man.

One is the possessor of the desire to transcend the confines of human wisdom, to pry into the secret workshop of the Most High, to unravel the intricate net-work of the Master Hand, and to subject all to his own will. Man is the proud monarch of the earth, to whom the fowls of the air, the wild beasts of the forest, and the reptiles of the earth are subject; but he is a mere phantom, "a fly on the hub," when he tries to change the laws of nature and nature's God.

In another, nobler desires prevail. He seeks truth. He sails forth into the boundless ocean of truth, and tries to discover a nook or cranny which has before escaped notice. Free from the shackles of a favorite theory, he heaves up his anchor and sails on when he discovers his fallacy. With truth as his watchword, he is not detained by the cunning subtleties of a dogmatic

pretender. He discovers truths new to him for the sake of truth itself, not as an unavoidable accident in the pursuit of other game. And, when a new world of truths dawns upon him, he is transported with delight, for he feels that he is in closer communion with the very essence of truth than he was before. He becomes a target for theorizers and dogmatizers, but every missile hurled at his shield aids in bringing forth its hidden lustre; for just as the diamond can only be polished and reduced to the particular angle which enables it to shine brilliantly, by friction with its own dust; so the mind's contact with other minds is requisite to bring out its full excellence.

Another wishes above all other things to be practical. He cares not for idealities. He wants realities. The idealizing man may discover the hidden powers of nature. The practical man desires to apply them in such a way as to produce unmistakable results. He sees no grandeur in a Niagara. To him that immense sheet of water falling constantly over a precipice of a hundred and sixty feet is merely a waste of energy. He desires not to steer through the shoals and quicksands of doubt and uncertainty into the region of clear thought. He waits till the thinking man has discovered the cherished crystals and permits him to appropriate them to his own use.

These different propensities of individuals tend to elevate some far above the level of ordinary men. We recognize them as tow-

ering monuments, in comparison with whom their fellow-men are mere pigmies. We scrutinize the motives of their actions and observe the results. We revere him who has followed the good and the true. We admire the halo of glory around his head. We are never weary of hearing the myths and legends which encircle our favorite hero, and oh, how we long to be on the same threshold with him. At times, we are even at enmity with Fortune because she does not greet us as favorably. But in soberer moments we feel that true greatness is not the child of circumstances. Incessant toil, painful self-denials and apparently insurmountable obstacles present a different phase of her enchanting abode. On the other hand, upon those who seek to perpetuate their own names by being at variance with the laws of God we cast a rueful glance and murmur gently, "What fools ye mortals be." These various predilections of men are the vanguards of aggressive movements in science, art and philosophy. Their general tendency is to break down the barriers of narrow-mindedness and bigotry. The universal acceptance of the laws of nature as found and formulated by the master minds tends to dis sever the imaginary boundary lines of nations, and to make their sons cosmopolitan. Finally, these aggressive movements in various directions harmoniously blended with the salutary effects of Christianity prognosticate the "unity of mankind."

A SISTER TO ME.

"Sweet maiden, ere I knew you,
I loved you long," I cried.
"I'll be a sister to you,"
This cruel maid replied.

I saw my chance and kissed her
Full many times—"My sister
Cannot object," I whisper;
And now she is my bride.—*Red and Blue*

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BY H. A. S.

Dark the clouds of earth had settled
 On the bright blue of the sky,
 Shutting out its azure beauty,
 Closing up its golden eye.
 Then Heaven's teardrops fell in torrents,
 Forming crystals on each bough,
 Robing earth in royal splendor,
 With a crown upon her brow.

Pale her cheek as purest snowdrop,
 Stormy gray her tender eyes,
 Pleading, as she upward glanced
 Toward the black and angry skies.
 "Wilt thou not remove this darkness,
 Dry the tears which long have flowed,
 Let thy lordly eye shine on me,
 From my heart remove this load?"

And the heavens heard her pleading,
 Chased the sullen clouds away,
 Lifted up the western curtain,
 Let her see the lord of day.
 And he threw his golden glances
 With a farewell, tender gleam,
 Bidding now a happy New Year
 To earth, gentle, lovely queen.

Thus it is along life's pathway,
 Dawns on us the day of sin;
 But we feel deep, deep repentance,
 Long once more life to begin.
 Still the heavy clouds hang o'er us
 And we cry aloud in pain,
 "Take, oh take, our black sin from us!"
 And we cry not thus in vain.

Heaven listens to our sorrow,
 Fills us with its grace divine,
 Tells us, "Live and do thy duty,
 Neither murmur nor repine."
 Dark the clouds of earth may gather,
 They will scatter with our fear,
 When with God, the Heavenly Father,
 We begin th' eternal year.

A PLEA FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

BY M. J. BIEBER, '91.

Education is the harmonious development of all the powers of man. A neglect of any power detracts from the complete growth of the individual. Muscle without brain produces ignorant giants. A master-mind is rarely found in a weak body, and an intellectual Samson whose spiritual nature has been neglected, may be and often has been the downfall of nations.

Even a good but unhealthy man often pictures religion as a very gloomy creed. "A sound mind in a sound body" is an expression that is more believed than practiced. In order, therefore, that the intellectual or the spiritual or both, may not be dwarfed, more attention must be paid to the physical. The training of any part of the body in-

creases, to some extent, the development of the mind. The brain does not hold *in confusion* impressions made upon it through the senses, but has a *distinct place* for the impressions produced by each sense. Consequently if any sense is neglected, that part of the brain which communicates with that sense will be neglected and in consequence there will be a greater or less degree of mental distraction.

It follows, therefore, that the education of the hand is an intellectual as well as a physical growth or development. Any aid to such a careful training of the hand and of the senses, furthers this development. Such an aid is *manual training*; it is an "all-around training"; aids in producing an

equable development of the whole being. This is *education*, and there is no education without this. Those who oppose manual training either have not made it a study or have a wrong idea of it. It is by no means necessary that a manual training school should teach a trade; but it is necessary that it should send the *whole* boy to school every day in the school year.

"Manual training is training in thought expression by other means than gesture and verbal language in such a carefully graded course of study as shall also provide adequate training for the judgment and the executive faculty."

The principal value of manual training lies in the fact that it develops the whole being. It does not only train the hand, or only the mind; but the mind through the hand and eye and through all the other senses.

Will drawing promote taste, accuracy, judgment? Then it will develop the mind; consequently the individual. Will gymnastics strengthen the muscles, give grace and movement to the body? If so, they are necessary to the individual. There can be no development of the body, none of the senses, without a correspondent development of the brain. Then this development is necessary. We should condemn any course of study that gives a one-sided development to the individual; that educates one part to the detriment of the others; the mind to the neglect of the body. On the other hand we will hail with delight any curriculum that endeavors to make complete men and women. Such a course we have at our command—it is *manual training*.

Are children sent to school to have their minds crammed with geographical names, square miles, populations, that will never be of any use to them? To analyze technical sentences in grammar in order to learn English? To commit dry dates in history without being aroused to a spirit of patriotism? If they attend school for such a pur-

pose, and that seems to be the opinion of some, better keep them at home; for then at least, their bodies will be cared for and they will not be tainted by their companions. The cry is, "there are too many branches in the school course already; why introduce something that can as well be taught at home?" Yes, if quantity is taken into consideration, it is true. But quality should be the watchword, and then what is useless now, will give place to *education*, and education is not *cram*.

Routine is tiresome. A whole day's mental application without any change, tends to produce a dislike for study. *Any* change is desirable; but if a change is made that will at the same time educate the child, and give to it recreation, why not adopt it? A room where a class of pupils could be sent for an hour under a skillful teacher and then use their hands in planing, sawing, moulding, modeling, constructing, sewing, even cooking, if you please; could any reasonable objection be had to this? The consciousness that they are making something; that they can skillfully use their hands; apply what they learn there, in the school-room; prepare for active life, gives them renewed zeal to press onward. When they return to their books they will be enabled to study with greater ease, for they are refreshed and invigorated. Some remark that all this could be done at home. In answer to this I would say, in the first place, *it could not*, and in the second place, *it would not*. It is only by comparing our work with that of others that we improve. Pupils do not have that advantage at home. Their parents too often are not able to teach them systematically, even if they should try. Consequently such a training at home, except in cooking and house work would be worse than none at all.

The tendency for young people at the present day is to despise labor. Manual training tends to remove this dangerous tendency. When the rich and poor alike are given their place at the bench or at the draft-

ing table, the former will feel encouraged and the latter not ashamed to do something that gives him an appetite, at least, though he may never make use of his knowledge; but that is not all. He finds he will be a better student; he finds that it will make him more of a man.

Sometimes the hand is the only means of reaching the mind of a boy or girl. He may be considered a dull boy, but when he is given something to do with his hand, and finds out that he is able to outstrip even the brightest in his class in such work, he will feel that he was not created entirely in vain; he will be awakened, and bear in mind, his efforts in study will be redoubled, and he will succeed.

Did you ever take notice of the fact that

a boy who is able to make articles with his pocket knife, or the girl who can do fancy work, all other things being equal, is more apt, more intelligent than those who cannot? It is a fact, and an encouraging one. But it is natural; a fully developed boy or girl, man or woman, can do more and better work than one only half developed.

Now, what can manual training do for the rising generation? It seeks to develop fully; consequently makes our boys and girls healthier, wiser and eventually better. It creates in them a spirit of activity. It prepares them for the stern realities of life, which is the best inheritance that can be given to any one. Finally, it has the happy tendency to make all men and women "Four-square to every wind that blows."

AS THY DAYS.

BY H. A. S.

The clouds of sin may darkly lower
And loud may roar life's restless sea;
But 'twixt the waves upon the shore
Which break and then are seen no more,
A whisper softly comes to me,
"As are thy days, thy strength shall be."

The clouds may burst, the torrents fall
And louder roar the angry sea,
Our barks, our little lives be tossed,
Our hope all gone, our anchor lost,—
A voice still whispers tenderly,
"As are thy days, thy strength shall be."

We trust not God, our courage fails,
We fain would from our trials flee;
But Christ, our captain, strong and brave,
Stands waiting now, our lives to save,
And waiting, calleth patiently,
"As are thy days, thy strength shall be."

Shall we not heed the Saviour's call,
And to Him in our trouble flee,
Accept His gracious, kindly love
And dwell with Him at last above?
Oh, let us, for we then shall see
That as our days, our strength shall be.

THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

BY B. M., '92.

In walking about the streets of one of our larger cities, a very beautiful structure attracted our attention. From the architectural style of the building, we felt assured that it was a church. We were all very desirous of seeing the interior of this beautiful edifice, and one of our party mounted the step, and making an attempt to enter,

found the door open. We, like all sight-seers generally do, did what at another time we would have thought very improper; namely, entered the edifice without an invitation. We were not only disappointed but also amazed, when we saw the interior of the building, to discover that it was not a church but a theatre. How the proprietors

of theatres could rob the church of that particular style of architecture, which has belonged to her for several centuries, seemed to be the sentiment of every member of our party. Thus it is with a great many people with whom we come in contact. From outward appearances we take them for men of integrity, but after we have dealings with them for some time, we discover that they, like the theatres that are built in the architectural style of churches, assume what in truth they are not. As long as such pretenders can conceal their evil deeds they may be able to deceive quite a number, but when they are tested, then we discover that they have been acting a false part. We should be able to say of college men that they are truthful and do not act a false part. Those who attend our different colleges will in most cases, in after years, be found in the various professions. If we dare not expect our ministers, lawyers, doctors and the like, to be men of integrity, where can we expect to find such? But alas! even among college men dissemblers are to be found.

Our Maker has wisely endowed man with the power of speech. Milton says: "The acts of God to human ears cannot, without the process of speech, be told." What a blessed universe this would be, if all would use this power in the right direction! But how frequently do we come in contact with men who are strangers to truth. We should never endeavor to make others believe our falsehoods to be truths. Strange it is, that men fear those with whom they come in contact rather than God. In our day falsehood has taken a new name unto itself. We now know it as policy. Those whom we look upon as men of integrity are quite frequently found to be slaves to it. Such an one would not tell an untruth; Oh, no! but if he should get into trouble and can vindicate himself by being politic, he will do so, and may consider his course a perfectly justifiable one. The Faculty of any institution would be more likely to be lenient with an accused one who admits that he did wrong,

than with one who thinks it is policy to belie those in authority. The old word "lie" sounds very harsh to the ear. But why should we lose sight of the word which so fully expresses this vice? We have accustomed ourselves to use a pretty word for a base deed; hence we think ourselves, under this name, to be better than we really are.

It is the desire of almost every one who comes to a college to make friends, and rightly so. But every student should exercise great care in the selection of his friends. If men were all sincere, there would not be any need of exercising this judgment. Hence it should become the duty of every new-comer to ascertain what are the motives of those who seek his society before he confides in them. Not only their motives should be a matter of concern for him, but he should assure himself that they are proper persons for him to associate with. Then there are those who attempt to deceive us by their actions. They pretend to be friends, when in reality they are enemies. These are the ones against whom we must guard. This class are always endeavoring to get into our good graces; not to benefit us, but to give us a stab wherever opportunity offers itself. This we see enacted every day of our life, men turning traitors to that which they have pledged their fidelity. It is not possible to esteem all. But who has given anyone the right to obtain the confidence of an individual, simply to betray him? New-comers at college ought to be watchful of the devices of unscrupulous society workers. Men who in other transactions appear to be upright, will resort to all manner of devices to secure members, and never ask themselves whether their means be legitimate or not. It is to be marveled at that men can so forget themselves. It is right and proper for students to be loyal to their different organizations, but they should not allow their loyalty to interfere with their character. Hence the accusations of such should rather be questioned than believed.

It becomes our duty then to ward off all these evils. The habits which are formed at college can not be left there but will accompany us in after years. Those who establish a good reputation for themselves, will in after years congratulate themselves for having spent their college days in such a manner. "When a man has once forfeited the reputation of integrity, he is set fast and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood." Integrity has many advantages over dissimulation and deceit; it is plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure way of dealing in the world, and will hold out best and last the longest.

THE CLASSICS IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The present is the most hurrying age of the world's existence. It is the age of the railway and the steam-ship; the magnetic telegraph and the telephone. The advancement made in every department of mechanical invention has communicated to the people a restless, feverish haste. We are no longer satisfied with the old paths. A short road to wealth and a short route to learning are demanded by many of our young people. Hence it is that in some quarters opposition is arising to the Latin and Greek languages, the study of which has for centuries, in the opinion of those most qualified to judge, been the very corner-stone of a thorough education.

The principal consideration in favor of the study of the classics, is the fact, that mental discipline, the prime object of all *true* education, is nowhere else so fully and so satisfactorily obtained as in the study of Latin and Greek. President Porter, of Yale College, has declared that "the perfection of the Greek language" fits it as an instrument for the "*perpetual* training of the mind of later generations," and maintained that "the ancient languages, in their structure, their thoughts, also in the imagery which their literature embodies, are better fitted than any modern language can be for the single

office of training the intellect, and the feelings, and the taste."

The classics are not out-living their day of usefulness. Any competent critic can distinguish, among the graduates of any college, on Commencement Day, those who have studied Latin and Greek from those who have not. There will be observed in the addresses of the classical students a logical power of thought, a depth of research, a fluency and cogency of expression, and an elegance of composition, which will be invariably wanting in the others. I can not in this article attempt to explain *why* the study of the classics is the most perfect of all mental discipline. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Another powerful argument in favor of the study of Greek and Latin, is the light which that study throws upon the English language. We all know what a large proportion of the words in our language are derived from the Latin and Greek. And this proportion of classical words is increasing every year. The Anglo-Saxon element in our language is not increasing, but rather decreasing, as words become obsolete. But every year more and more words are being transferred from the Latin and Greek. He who understands these languages can see in English words and sentences, a depth of meaning which no one else can see. Indeed it is impossible for any one to *thoroughly* understand the English language without a knowledge of Latin and Greek.

Another fact which warrants the continued study of Latin and Greek, in our schools, is that they are the languages of science, the world over. I will mention but one other consideration; and that is the assistance in the comprehension of English Grammar which is afforded by the study of the classics, and particularly of Latin. The classics are not dead, and they will never die.

WILFORD CAULKINS.

Subscribe for THE MUHLENBERG.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER, '91. EDWIN D. MEIXELL, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETTINGER, A. M.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

CLARENCE BECK, '92, Lit. GEO. S. BUTZ '91, Ex.
J. R. MERKEL, '92, Loc. HARVEY P. BUTZ, '92, Per.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

GEO. A. KERCHER, '93. H. E. MOYER, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

SOPHRONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

FRED DOERR, '92, PRES. JOSHUA MILLER, '93, SEC.

EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

W. P. SACHS, '91, PRES. A. W. LEIBENSPERGER, '93, SEC.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

H. H. HOWER, '91, PRES. PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, D. D., SEC.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WM. H. COOPER, '91, PRES. H. B. RICHARDS, '92, SEC.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

H. B. RICHARDS, '92, PRES. P. G. SIEGER, '93, SEC.

EDITORIALS.

THE June number will come out after the 18th, so as to enable us to give a full account of the Commencement exercises.

BY the time this issue reaches some of the subscribers, another class will have practically finished its college career. As we take a retrospective glance we scarcely know whether to greet Commencement day with joy or with sadness; during the four

years we have tarried within the classic walls of Muhlenberg have been forged chains of friendship that death alone shall sever; during that brief span of years we have been animated with similar hopes and common ambitions. But once has Death visited our class, and that but lately. On Monday, Apr. 27th, was laid to rest all that was mortal of our friend and class-mate, Mr. J. F. Dieter. He was an earnest student—too studious, considering the state of his health—and had been obliged to leave the institution some time before his death. May his death make us each one more mindful that “as for man, his days are as grass,” and may it “so teach us to number our days” that we may walk while we have the light.

IT has been said that there are but two periods in a man's life when he is apt to become too liberal. One is when he graduates and the other when he gets married. Let this be as it may, it nevertheless stands as a fact that commencements are expensive things for the great majority of students. Not the least among these expenses is the purchase of a dress suit. Just how to get rid of this addition to other necessary expenses has puzzled the brains of more than one Senior Class. The only solution found for it, thus far, is the academic cap and gown. This complete outfit costs less than the amount paid for the use of a dress suit for a single evening. The cap and gown were at first opposed because the wearing of them was a custom borrowed from English Universities. They have, however, of late sprung rapidly into favor. At the coming Commencement the Seniors at Cornell, Brown and Iowa Wesleyan and a number of other colleges will appear in this dress, and at Syracuse and Muhlenberg, the graduates and faculty also. The adoption of the custom here by the class of '91 will no doubt establish a precedent for the future graduates of Muhlenberg.

BELOW you will find the programme for Commencement week. As you may notice, our Commencement comes one week earlier this year than usual.

June 14, 10 A. M.—Baccalaureate by Pres. T. L. Seip, D. D.

" 15, evening.—President's Reception.

" 15 & 16.—Examinations.

" 15, evening.—Livy Cremation, '94.

" 17, 9 A. M.—Junior Oratorical Contest.

" " 8 P. M.—Alumni Address by Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick.

" 18, 9 A. M.—Commencement.

" " 2 P. M.—Alumni Meeting.

WE are too frequently inclined to regard the Bible simply as a devotional book. We forget that there is in the Bible a literary, an historical value not to be surpassed—not even equalled—by the richest productions of the world's literature. Such a wealth of beauty, such depth of philosophy, such systems of government, such exquisite poetry, such a wonderful standard of morals are to be found in no other book.

A close observer cannot fail to have noticed the increasing interest lately taken in Bible study in American colleges. Amherst has since the beginning of its history planned for such study and to-day demonstrates the utility of the systematic literary study of the Bible; only recently Princeton established a professorship for such instruction; and a number of other prominent colleges have established courses in systematic Bible study. We are glad to be able to say that for years Muhlenberg has included in her curriculum a course in Bible and Church History. Still there appears to us to be some room for improvement. We believe that, in studying the Bible in colleges, the aim should be not so much to study doctrinal tenets, as to study its poetry and its prophecy, its law and its history, the literary style and personal peculiarities of its authors. We sincerely believe that the fruits of such study would be increased respect, increased humility and more profound reverence for "the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture,"—in short, a closer approach to the perfected life.

THE present Senior Class has had an advantage which did not fall to the lot of the class of '90. Prof. Bauman, of the scientific department, and the class took three geological trips during the present term. The first of these was the one to Bethlehem and Freemansburg, at which latter place the stone-quarries were inspected. The boys walked to Bethlehem and there took the train for Freemansburg, returning home by train. The next trip was made in the four-horse coach "Pilot." Top Rock and the Friedensville zinc mines and works were the objective points of interest. At Friedensville we saw the monster Corliss engine, said to be either the largest or second largest in the world. The last trip was that to Slatington, where the slate-quarries were inspected, and to Lansford, where we were initiated into the mysteries of coal-mining. These trips are not only interesting, they are also profitable. By means of them one gets some practical, in addition to theoretical knowledge of Geology.

WHAT a grand thing is friendship! Friends are quite as necessary to our existence as food and drink. Every man, if he has behaved himself well, is surrounded by three circles of friends,—those of the outer circle wishing him well; those in the next circle willing to help him; while close up to his heart are a few who would even die for him. God pity the wretch who has no friends at all. He has not behaved well. There is, however a kind of friendship, even among students that is not friendship at all. It can be known by the forced smile toward the one it seeks to dupe. To the student of human nature, however, it is as easily detected as the ring of the false coin. Beware of the man who spreads his friendship on too thick.

"De darkey at de ole camp ground
Who kin loudest sing and shout,
Is gwine to rob some hen-roost
Afore de week is out."

OUR ALUMNI.

All graduates are earnestly requested to forward to the Alumni Editor any "Personals" that may come to their notice. Communications should reach the Editor not later than the fifth of each month.

- '69. Rev. Revere F. Weidner, D. D., of Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill., has lately been East to attend the funeral of his father.
- '71. Rev. Achilles J. Long is the popular pastor of the Stouchsburg, Pa., charge and his territory constitutes a regular little bishopric.
- '72. The address of William P. Snyder, Esq., is 1732 North 15th Street, Phila., Pa.
- '74. It is rumored that Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., Allentown, Pa., has Congressional aspirations.
- '74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., Allentown, Pa., is prominent in political and military circles.
- '78. Rev. Charles L. Fry was lately married to a young lady from Philadelphia.
- '79. City Councils having assumed a Democratic hue, Frank M. Trexler, Esq., after serving several terms as City Solicitor of Allentown to the entire satisfaction of the community, had to make way for a Democrat. He leaves the office with the consciousness of having filled it in a highly acceptable manner.
- '80. We were very glad to hear from Rev. James F. Beates, Toledo, Ohio, who from all accounts is prospering. His address is 625 Oliver Street, Toledo, Ohio.
- '80. We understand that Benjamin Sadtler, B. S., Professor in the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden, Col., is engaged in writing a work upon some scientific subject.
- '80. The engagement of Robert W. Steckel to Miss Nellie Mitchell, of Allentown, has been announced and we understand the wedding will soon follow.
- '82. William R. Grim, Esq., Cashier of the National Bank at Texarkana, Texas, recently visited his people in the East. His bank does a business of \$15,000,000 a year.
- '82. Through the energetic efforts of D. R. Horne, Esq., Chairman of the Lehigh County Republican Committee, it is likely that Allentown may be made into a separate Legislative District. It is so reported in the bill now before the Legislature.
- '84. Milton W. Bohn is now engaged in the slate business and has charge of the Altoona, Pa., office of the Union Mining and Roofing Co., with head-quarters at 11th Ave. and 13th St., Altoona, Pa. He says there is more money in slate than in teaching.
- '85. Wilson K. Mohr, Esq., is establishing an excellent practice and a good insurance business, with offices at Macungie and Allentown, Pa.
- '85. Dr. Howard S. Seip has established the foremost dental business in Allentown.
- '86. Elmer P. Kohler is still in the post-graduate department at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
- '90. John F. Saeger is still taking his *otium cum dignitate* at home.

A GOOD LECTURE.—Another large audience congregated in the College chapel on April 30th, when Rev. D. H. Geisinger, of Easton, delivered his lecture on "The Passion Play at Oberammergau." The lecture was highly interesting and entertaining, and gave the audience a clear and vivid idea of that wonderful drama. Rev. Geisinger began by giving a description of the district in which the play is presented, and then a history of the play itself and of the people representing the principal characters. The lecturer gave a full description of the play as it was witnessed by over 150,000 people, from all parts of the civilized world, last summer.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Columbia, Dartmouth and Williams have dispensed with commencement orations.

The University of the State of New York has received the medal awarded it at the Paris Exposition for the best system for higher education of any state or country.

The college papers of central New York have formed a press association. One of the many objects for so doing is to secure advertisements of distant firms in all of the papers belonging to the association.

Princeton has given her country nine of the fifteen college graduates who sat at the constitutional convention, one president, two vice-presidents, twenty-eight governors of states, 171 senators and congressmen.

Northwestern University has sent her tug-of-war team east to pull with the Columbia team for the championship of the United States.

The subject for the annual joint debate between the three literary societies at Columbia has been announced, viz: "The Recent Uprising of the Mob in New Orleans."

Prof. F. W. Goodwin of the Greek department at Harvard College has received a copy of the manuscript of Aristotle, the treatise on the constitution of Athens recently discovered in Egypt and sent to the British museum. This is the first copy sent to this country.

It is said that such a hold has duelling taken on student life in German that it was recently deemed necessary to publish a book giving reasons and earnestly urging that students of theology should not engage in such practices.

Northwestern University has decided on the establishment of fifty-one new scholarships corresponding with the senatorial districts in Illinois, the senator from each district to have the right of nomination to the scholarships.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

BY CLASS '91.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to take from our midst our beloved class-mate, Jacob F. Dieter; and

WHEREAS, The institution has lost a faithful student, and we, his class-mates, a dear friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved relatives and friends the sincere sympathy we feel for them in this their sad affliction; and be it

Resolved, That in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we mourn the loss of our class-mate and friend; and be it further

Resolved, That we record this action on the class minutes, publish it in THE MUHLENBERG and present a copy to the bereaved relatives.

H. H. HOWER, }
W. H. COOPER, } Com.
W. W. KISTLER. }

BY EUTERPEAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, our beloved brother; and

WHEREAS, Though long sickness had separated him from us, we *now* truly and painfully realize his loss,

Be It Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, and while we bow to the Divine Will, we feel that our loss is his gain.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the sorrowing family and also inserted in the columns of THE MUHLENBERG.

M. J. BIEBER, '91. }
C. C. SNYDER, '91. } Com.
R. MERKEL, '92. }

THE WORLD GROWS.—Noah Webster would not know his old dictionary in the perfection it has attained in the hands of modern scholars. The world grows, however, and dictionaries with it, so that a cheap reprint of the 44 years old "original" Webster is worth about as much as an old almanac. Webster's International Dictionary, the recent successor of the latest and still copyrighted "Unabridged," is the best work of its kind ever published, and, well used in a family, will be of more value to the members thereof than many times its cost laid up in money.



—The *Lantern* presents us with one literary production, "Progress in Archaeology," enumerating various recent finds of the buried empires of the ancient world,—discoveries which are precious in our day, and in concluding says: "America's share in the work and the rewards of classical archaeology has not been commensurate with the greatness in enterprises of more material pith and moment," ascribing the fault not to her scholars, but to "the rich men and communities who might suppose them in their chosen field of labor." To create an interest in this science and secure future prizes of archaeological discovery, the writer maintains that "the people must be slowly but steadily educated to a just appreciation of literature and art," which certainly is a truth.

* * *

—The *University Mirror* contains the following from the Syracuse University news: "The adoption of gowns by the Faculty and members of the graduating class at commencement time is an innovation of which we most heartily approve. The action of the Board of Trustees in recommending the adoption of this custom and its ratification in the faculty meeting, were prompted by considerations of the best interests of the University, and by a desire to promote the most liberal ideas of college life."

* * *

—The *Buchtelite* contains a poem entitled, "The Victim's Lament," (written for the Junior exhibition of the class of '91,) in which is described the exceeding difficulty of becoming inspired for the task, and the glorious stability and approbation of their Alma

Mater in the far future is portrayed. It is a quaint and novel production of considerable length.

* * *

—The *Red and Blue* points out the fact that "there is a deplorable lack of verse" in one of the journals that had come to their exchange table; also that there is a growing tendency in the various institutions to neglect verse-writing, either from indifference or inability. The solution of the case lies in the fact that the various environments of student life are too prosaic. If it be not owing to inability, this non-production of verse may be traced to the timidity of some.

* * *

—The *Dickinsonian* thus remarks, and we, without remarking, quote: "Go to the reading room and examine the exchanges, and when you start put a copy of 'Old Dickinson's' paper in your inside pocket. Then when you pick up some little magazine from no man knows where, which raises a tremendous braying about the *Dickinsonian's* neglect of a literary department, take out of its table of contents some half dozen essays and orations, and then compare the two. Judge by the standard of amount of college news published, and interest taken by the students it represents, the *Dickinsonian* acknowledges inferiority to no college paper published between the two big ponds. So much in the way of blowing our own horn."

* * *

—A divergence from the beaten path of college journalism is that taken by the *Practical Student*, published by the students of the Ohio Wesleyan University and devoted to current college news. There seems to be enough of interest transpiring to insure its weekly issue in regular newspaper form of four pages. The journal seems to have caught the practical spirit and trend of the age.

* * *

—Again the *Harvard Advocate* is seen to soar into the sunny sphere of fiction.



—Who

—Will

—Win the

—Different

—Prizes?

* * *

—A number of trees have lately been planted on the front campus.

* * *

—About seven or eight of the Juniors will contest for the Oratorical Prize.

* * *

—The examination of the Senior Class will be held on the 15th, 16th and 18th inst.

* * *

—Rev. F. F. Fry, of Bethlehem, has kindly consented to give the Botanical Prize this year.

* * *

—The contest for the Butler Prize took place in the College chapel, on Friday afternoon, May 8.

* * *

—Dr. Herbst delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Bacteriology," in the College chapel, on Friday afternoon, May 8th.

* * *

—The funeral of Mr. Jacob Dieter, a brother of Prof. Dieter, of the Preparatory Department, and a former member of the class of '91, was held on Monday, April 27th. A delegation of the class and also of the Euterpean Literary Society, of which he was a member, attended the funeral. Beautiful and appropriate floral designs were sent by the Class and Society.

—The circus is the next attraction. The Freshies and Sophs are beginning to lay plans for a day off. The absentees will likely be treated to a goodly number of "goose eggs" on their return.

* * *

—The Juniors are training almost every day, and the contest of '92 will, no doubt, prove to be equal to anything of the kind in the past, if not superior. The names of the committee have not as yet been made public.

* * *

—The front campus is looking its best. The recent improvements have added much to its appearance. Nothing is more desirable during the long hot days of June than the refreshing shade of some friendly tree.

* * *

—The Epsilon Deuteron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity celebrated the forty-third anniversary of the fraternity, on May 1, with an informal banquet at the Circle Cafe. A number of toasts were responded to.

* * *

—A number of the boys took part in the Cantata, "The Heavenly King," which was rendered by St. Stephen's Choral Society, in St. Michael's Church, on the evening of Ascension Day. Dr. Wackernagel can well be proud of the very acceptable manner in which the Cantata was rendered.

* * *

—The Sophronian side of the editorial staff of THE MUHLENBERG will be represented, the coming year, by O. F. Bernheim, '92, Editor-in-chief, H. B. Lutz, '93, Local Editor; E. F. Kunkle, '93, Literary Editor, and Fred Doerr, '92, Business Manager. The editors representing the Euterpean Society will be elected in the near future.

* * *

—The Seniors have completed their practical work in Geology. During the spring term they made a number of visits. Among the places visited were: Freemansburg stone quarries, Friedensville zinc mines, Top Rock

on the Lehigh Mountains, the slate-quarries at Slatington and the extensive coal fields in the neighborhood of Lansford, Carbon Co.

* * *

—The Young People's Society of St. John's Lutheran Church met, on the evening of May 7th, at the home of Jos. P. Shimer, '91. The author considered at this meeting was William Cullen Bryant. Messrs. H. F. J. Seneker, '91, C. Beck, '92, and Fred Doerr, '92, took part in the literary part of the program. Several beautiful selections of music were rendered by Mr. W. H. Cooper, '91.

* * *

—On April 21st the Missionary Society held its annual open meeting in the College chapel. The large number of visitors present was very encouraging to the members who have been working diligently for the past few years. Pres. Cooper, '91, presided over the meeting and Dr. Wackernagel led the devotional exercises. The program for the evening was very interesting and consisted of a short history of the Society, some well-selected readings, music by the college quartette, vocal solos and an address by Dr. Wackernagel. The society contributes monthly to the funds of several missionary projects, but is especially interested in St. Stephen's Mission, of this city.

* * *

—Revs. T. L. Seip, D.D., C. J. Cooper and J. A. Scheffer attended the Lutheran Pastoral Association at the home of Rev. D. H. Geissinger, at Easton, on May 4th. Rev. Enoch Smith read a paper on "The Relation of the Law and the Gospel." A discussion on "Church Publications" followed. The members were entertained at supper by Rev. and Mrs. Geissinger. Subsequently Rev. Geissinger gave sixty stereopticon views of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. The next meeting will be held at Rev. J. M. Anspach's home at Easton, June 1st. At this meeting Rev. J. J. Reitz, of Cherryville, will read the skeleton of a sermon, and Rev. B. F. Apple, of Bangor, will read a paper on a topic to be selected by himself.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

* Drs. Seip and Richards attended the second conference of eastern Penna. on the 21st and 22nd of April.

* * *

* Dr. Richards assisted his son, Rev. John Richards, at a church dedication at Sayre, on Sunday, April 26th.

* * *

* The Missionary Society under Dr. Wackernagel held its open meeting in the College chapel on Tuesday evening, Apr. 21st.

* * *

* Prof. Bauman is kept busy conducting the various geological expeditions with the Senior Class. Their last trip was through the coal regions.

* * *

* Prof. Garber was nominated last evening by the Democratic councilmen, for Water Commissioner. The Prof. was no applicant for the nomination. The honor was bestowed voluntarily.—*Chronicle and News*.

STUDENTS.

* Wacky is acquitted.

* * *

* Kunkel is the guilty party.

* * *

* Gold is the latest addition to prep.

* * *

* Stopp, '94, left school for the present.

* * *

* Bertolet, '92, has decided to deliver his Junior speech at Mountainville, provided he ever gets ready.

* * *

* Druckenmiller, '93, sang a solo at the entertainment given by St. Luke's Young People's Society.

* * *

* Ramer, '92, has finally decided upon a subject for the oratorical contest. The following is a copy of the original: "To marry or not to marry—that is the great question under consideration."

* Miller, '93, receives a letter from *her* regularly twice a week. We congratulate you, Jupiter.

* * *

* Albright, '93, has joined the temperance club; at least he partakes of nothing stronger than wa(sser)ter.

* * *

* Kilyan has of late been making attempts to cultivate the musical powers of the fair maidens at Mountainville.

* * *

* Lutz, '93, receives four letters, on an average, a day. His correspondence is quite extensive among the fair sex.

* * *

* Barner recently exclaimed: "Now when Hons has left I put *cromats* and other *sings* in the room and keep the *sossenores* out."

* * *

* Harting, '91, was heard to mutter in his sleep: "Flunked again to-day," and yet he told *her* he didn't know what flunking meant.

* * *

* If any one desires to have his stockings washed, please call around at the office of the Ellis laundry, Room 72. Work guaranteed.

* * *

* Bachman, '91, was taken seriously ill last week, and it is not expected that he will be able to be present at the final examination.

* * *

* Spieker C., '92, and Trexler, '94, received offers from the managers of the show last Saturday to act as clowns. It's a pity they didn't accept.

* * *

* Quite a number of the Seniors attended the funeral, on Monday, Apr. 27th, of their late class-mate, Jacob F. Dieter, who had been ill for one year.

* * *

* The Sophomores are busily engaged in catching on to the fair lilies as they wink at them in the moonlight. Ebert says he discovered two new orders in the First Ward.

* Arbor Day was observed by Loos, '94, who delivered an address at the Second Ward school.

* * *

* Dick, '92, says: "The man that *knows it all* wouldn't be such a bad fellow, if he would keep it to himself."

* * *

* They call me Gross,
And they do well
To call me such.

I am a sport;
I attend dog-fights
In the Sixth Ward.

* * *

* Prep. Kistler, who the other day threatened several of his fellow students with arrests for stealing a book, desires to inform the boys that the stolen property was a Roman *pony*.

* * *

* Stettler, I., '92, tells us that the word "moral" is derived from the Latin mors, mortis. We wonder if he wasn't in a state of suspended animation when he endeavored to define the word.

* * *

* We have a Loos,
And a Roos.
They are both
Wearing red noses,
And are Sunday School
Superintendents.

* * *

* Brobst, '93, the court crier: Oh yes! Oh yes! Oh yes! Any one who desires to see a regiment of the smallest criminals tried and convicted, will please prepare himself with a shot gun and be on hand when necessity demands it. Oh Jupiter! save the commonwealth and have mercy on the bugs.

* * *

* The lay of Heintz, '94:

At Bickel's, at Bickel's,
I used to spend my nickels,
And all my sorrows thrown away.
It was there by fate,
That I beers did take,
And now I am happy all the day.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The *Forum* for May is filled with spicy articles. Ex-Secretary Bayard contributes "State Rights and Foreign Relations," in which he discusses, upon principle, the measure of our liabilities for injuries inflicted upon individuals by others within our jurisdiction. In "Reciprocity—Why Southward Only," Roger Q. Mills endeavors to show that we should look eastward and not southward for markets, if we wish to benefit the farmer. Lester T. Ward in "The Transmission of Culture," holds that, at least, a part of what is gained in the direction of developing and strengthening the faculties of the mind, is permanently preserved to the race by hereditary transmission to posterity. M. Bertillon gives a strong plea for the adoption of his celebrated system of identification described in this paper. The three elements of recognition in his system are mensuration, description or photography of the face and profile, and the records of bodily markings. "Our Servility in Literature" is the title of an article by Prof. Thomas Davidson. In it the author laments the fact that American writers lack the loyal American spirit, depend too much upon Europe in literature, and that thousands of American young men, captivated by pictures of English aristocratic life, are learning to despise the simple rational, useful life of the worthy American citizen.

The opening article of the *May Century*, "Game Fishes of the Florida Reef," contributed by C. F. Holden, is amusingly interesting, especially in the account of the Colonel's experience with the Jack-beat. "Salons of the Empire and Restoration" is an interesting article on an unusual subject. "The Squirrel Inn" is a readable story and full of humor. The next article, "Visible Sound," is divided into two sections; namely, "Voice-figures" and "Comments." The writer of the first part expresses the hope that her experiments may afford some suggestions in regard to nature's production of her own beautiful forms and may aid the revelation of another link in the chain of the organized universe, that, we are told in the Holy Writ, took its shape at the voice of God. In "A Bulgarian Opera Bouffé," the writer, T. Hopkinson Smith, gives a description of the political affairs in that country. The article is well written and holds the attention of the reader to the end. "At the Court of the Czar," by Minister Dallas, gives some of the incidents that were to be met

with in Russia in 1837. The subject will be concluded in the next number. "Pioneer Mining in California," is a lengthy paper, of a type of which we are thoroughly tired.

The frontispiece of *Scribner's* for May, is a picture representing a scene on Broadway at Twenty-third street crossing. Lieutenant Kelley has contributed his second article of the series upon Ocean Steamships. It is a lengthy, well-written, descriptive paper of readable matter. The remarkable serial "Jerry" reaches a conclusion in this number. It is very probable that more than one reader will feel that the conclusion does not fully satisfy poetic justice. The author of the novel is Miss S. B. Elliot, of Tennessee. "Broadway" is a descriptive account of life in the fighting ground of the city, where the battle of business goes on from eight o'clock in the morning until five in the evening. It is copiously illustrated by A. B. Frost. "Shakespeare as an Actor," is an account tending to prove that the dramatist distinguished himself as an actor, though he may not have been a star, as well as by his colossal work of authorship. The matter is illustrated with reproductions of old prints and portraits of unique character. "A Toledo Blade" is a story unusually attractive from its peculiar conclusion. Among some of the other short stories are, "An Alabama Courtship" and "A Spectre of Folly." The Point of View discusses the subjects, "Impressionism," "Thackery and the Biographer," "Truth," and "Patagonia Irredenta."

"The Warwickshire Avon" is the title of the opening article of *Harper's Magazine* for May. It is the first of a series of charming articles written by A. F. Quiller Couch, and is an amusing description of a journey beginning in Northamptonshire. "In the Stranger People's Country," written by Charles E. Craddock, is a story of absorbing interest, dealing with life and manners in the Tennessee mountains. The story will be concluded in the next number of the magazine. The paper "Some American Riders" is appropriately illustrated from paintings of Frederick Remington. The author gives some plain facts in reference to keeping a graceful seat of the best model. "The Argentine People" gives an interesting account chiefly as to their religious and educational institutions, of a people of whom we know very little. The article is contributed by Bishop J. M. Walden. The next paper gives the English ancestral heritage of the Virginian, who, with a title dangling before him, took the side of the American yeomanry.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches, or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN & NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK & NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN & EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN & BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

— NOTICE OUR —

**Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes,
at \$3.50,**

**equal to any \$5.00 Shoe
in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

**H. M. LEH & CO.,
FASHIONABLE . MERCHANT . TAILORS,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ready-made Clothing

—AND—

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.**

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs
only **\$2.00** per 100 square feet. Makes a good
roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send
stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
—Local Agents Wanted.—

S. B. Anewalt & Co.

8th & Hamilton Streets,

AGENTS FOR WORLD RENOWNED —

KNOX HATS,

ALSO MEDIUM PRICED —

Dunlap & Miller Styles.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Home-made Candies

**G. P. Nonnemaker,
No. 614 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

**EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

**SHIMER & LAUB,
CARPETINGS,**

**OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
637 Hamilton St.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

**No 625 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Vol. VIII.

No. 10.

THE MUHLENBERG



MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.





COMMENCEMENT ISSUE.





JUNE, 1891.

➤ **Lutherville .:. Seminary** ◀

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LUTHERVILLE, (near Baltimore,) Md.

This Institution, so favorably known to the Lutheran Church for nearly thirty-five years, is enjoying unusual prosperity. Notwithstanding the general business depression a larger number of boarders are enrolled than for twenty years. Full Collegiate, Art and Music Courses. Pupils may enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

Rev. J. H. Turner, Principal, Lutherville, Md.

B GLORIOUS INDUCEMENTS B

—AT THE—

New Clothing House

—OF—

BREINIG & BACHMAN B

By Far The Finest Assortment.

Unequaled In Style and Quality.

Unparalleled In Low Prices.

632 HAMILTON ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

STANDARD TEXT BOOKS FOR Lutheran Sunday Schools,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Pilger Publication House, Reading, Pa.

BIBLICAL HISTORY, in the words of Holy Scripture, with engravings, maps, questions and notes for Sunday and Weekday schools.

First Part: The Old Testament, 11th edition.

Second Part: The New Testament, 11th edition.

Each part bound separate in boards, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred. In cloth, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen \$25.00 per hundred.

OUTLINES OF CHURCH HISTORY, Second edition, Illustrated. Bound in cloth, 60 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

AT **PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS**

627 HAMILTON STREET,

—YOU CAN OBTAIN—

➤ **Fancy and Plain Cakes, Ice Cream and Water Ices.** ◀

☞ Sociables and Weddings served promptly and in good style.

ORDERS DELIVERED WITH ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

We only use the best materials, and the manufacturing is in charge of Mr. JACOBY, of the firm who is a competent workman; therefore our Cakes, Ice Creams, etc., cannot be excelled.

We also have first-class Ladies' and Gents' Dining Rooms connected with our business, where the Students are always welcome.

The Muhlenberg.

"LITTERAE SINE INGENIO VANAE."

VOL. VIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JUNE, 1891.

No. 10.

THE BLESSINGS OF HUMILITY.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT SEIP'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

On these words—"Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time"—recorded in the sixth verse of the fifth chapter of I Peter, Dr. Seip based his discourse, the sixth of his series of baccalaureate sermons. The Apostle, he said, here speaks of humility and couples it with the exaltation in due time of those who possess and practice it. Men everywhere in civilized communities naturally wish to improve their condition. They desire to be exalted. The young, especially, are filled with bright hopes of the future and aspire to rise in the world and make for themselves an honorable name. But many fail to pursue the right way and to aim at the right kind of exaltation. Mere human pride and ambition often leads to effort that attracts popular applause, and for a time covers men's names with a false lustre. Such effort results in an exaltation, but not of the kind mentioned in the epistle, the only kind that will afford real and lasting satisfaction. Even in the attainment of exalted worldly position and abiding earthly fame, men need the discipline of suffering, and are obliged to humble themselves, to toil long and painfully in the lower stations in order to fit themselves for the difficult tasks of the higher positions. Many put themselves in training for and aspire after higher places in the world's activity to which they are never called. They forget that promotion "cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south,"

but God is the judge; he putteth down one and setteth up another. The text sets before us the right way to secure the right end. Its theme is *the blessings of humility*.

God gives grace to the humble. Men by nature are proud. They pride themselves on their own achievements; on their mental acumen; on their manhood; their virtue; their honor; on their superiority over all other creatures. Many, like the Pharisee, exalt themselves, in their own conceit, above their fellows and thank God that they are not like other men. They show a spirit directly opposed to that which is inculcated in the Scriptures. Their exaltation can last only for a time, while health and wealth, worldly success and prosperity attend them. But when adversity, the infirmities of age, sickness and death overtake them, their joy is turned into sadness, their exaltation into humiliation from which there is no rising. The spirit of humility leads to very different results. Through pride Satan fell from his high estate as an angel because he wished to be equal with God; through pride our first parents fell from their state of innocence and entailed upon their race their evils of sin and death, because they wished to be equal with God. Through humility the fallen sons of Adam must again return to their right relation to God and become the subjects of his grace. For God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble. The grace here spoken of is the forgiveness of sin. Those who are too proud to confess their

sins, who think they are righteous, have no part in his redemptive work. But the humble confess and repent of their transgressions and are saved by his grace. They humbled themselves under the mighty hand of God and are exalted in due time.

God cares for the humble. The importance of this blessing of humility may be seen when we consider the variety of cares that beset men everywhere. No man, however exalted or lowly may be his station, is free from care. Indeed, the more elevated and important the position which a man occupies, the greater is the care and responsibility attending it. The young, with their life before them, full of hope and courage, with a buoyancy of spirit that often causes them to venture "where angels fear to tread," soon learn from experience that the places which they most covet are most attended with care. Even in the very beginning of their career anxious thought for the morrow often consumes them. Those who are further on have learned the same lesson repeatedly, and to the aged and infirm corroding care is the old and close companion.

This life is a period of trial, of training, of probation. Afflictions are imposed upon us by the mighty hand of God for our good, for our discipline, for our correction. We are humbled under the mighty hand of God. He sends trials and cares upon us, not to make us miserable, but to prepare us so that He may exalt us in due time. We have some special fault that needs correction. He sends trouble for this purpose, not to ruin us. He afflicts us not in anger, but in love; not to pain, but to humble us and make us his dutiful children. To the humble child of God, who casts all his cares on the Lord, the dark clouds have a silver lining. He knows that he may cast all his care upon God.

God gives to the humble victory over Satan. There are many who ridicule the teaching of Scripture on the subject of a personal devil. Rationalists hold that it is contrary to the goodness of God to allow an evil

power of such scope and sway, a person of so vast and ruinous an influence to exist in the world. But the same argument would disprove the existence of all sin and evil, of all pain and suffering on the part of God's creatures. For if it is not consistent with his goodness to allow the one it certainly is not in harmony with it to permit the other. And yet who does not know that evil not only exists, but abounds. Who has not felt the pangs of woe on account of the evil which has been inflicted upon himself or with which he has been brought into contact? Who has not experienced suffering of some sort at the hands of wicked persons? If it is not contrary to God's goodness to allow evil and misery on the part of his human creatures, in short, to tolerate the existence of wicked men, why should it be inconsistent with his benevolence to allow the same thing in the angels, or to tolerate the existence of Satan? The truth is there are some things that human reason is too weak to comprehend. If we had the intelligence of the Deity we might understand what He can do consistently with himself. Otherwise not.

What seems really inconsistent is the fact that, as a general thing, those who profess to believe least in Satan have most to do with him; are his most willing servants. Satan could desire nothing more favorable to his cause than to persuade mankind that there is no such power as himself. It would be his shortest step to victory. But, here, as elsewhere, the christian can follow the example of his Lord, and say: "It is written that your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." From the first accounts of the human race to the last, from the fall of our first parent in Eden till the final separation of the good from the evil, the inspired writers never forget the fact that there does exist a vast personal power for evil that is none other than the devil.

The apostle in depicting the adversary as a lion seeking for his prey doubtless had in

mind the persecutions of the church of his time by the Jews and the Roman government, when men, women and children were hunted to death after having suffered untold miseries and nameless barbarities. These sufferings of God's humble children under the proud minions of priest and emperor were of a different kind from those which the adversary of souls now for the most part instigates against christians. It is rarely that he now appears in this form to hunt men to a violent death in testimony of their faith. He comes more frequently as an angel of light, or, as he did in the temptation of our Lord, to seduce men from the right path by the allurements of sin and pleasure, of power and wealth. But he is chameleon-like and presents himself in any form to entrap the unwary, the negligent and the proud. He adapts his art and allurements to every individual soul; knows our infirmities and assails us where we are weakest. If we were left to our own strength to fight the battle alone with him we would soon be overcome. But thanks be to God, the great adversary of our souls has been conquered by the Captain of our salvation, our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Apostle exhorts us "resist steadfast in the faith." It is the faith of christians that Satan particularly assaults in these latter days. He knows that so long as they are steadfast in the faith he has no hope of leading them captive to his will. Therefore he attempts to shake their faith in God and the Bible by philosophy falsely so called, by a rationalistic theology, by a faulty materialistic science, by bitter persecutions, by temptations peculiarly trying to their infirmities. He knows that if he can draw them away into apostacy, if he can rob them of their humble faith, the very foundation of their moral and religious life will be destroyed and they will fall an easy prey to him. With faith in God and the Bible so shaken or destroyed from among the people, what foundation is there left for the maintenance of our social fabric, of public and private

morality, to say nothing of a religious life? Remove from the hearts of the masses faith in God and future retribution, what security have we for our lives, our property and our liberty?

God prepares the humble for his eternal glory in Christ Jesus. When the Apostle Peter prays that God will perfect the humble christians for his eternal glory he indicates the fact that we must aim at a perfect christian life; that our christianity must be an entire, complete, rounded thing. The christian dare not render a divided service, now with the world, now with God's people. They must aim at a perfect service, while the God of all grace alone can make them perfect. In the conflict with Satan mere human firmness cannot prevail. God must establish and strengthen us. The conflict is not a single battle, but a campaign for life. Therefore strength to endure as well as firmness to stand and resist must be sought from on high. God must settle us, ground us on a firm foundation. The structure of our christian faith must not be built upon sand, but upon the rock. So long as christians humble themselves under the mighty hand of God, so long as they cast their cares upon him, so long as they resist steadfast in the faith, so long will the God of all grace perfect, establish, strengthen, settle them.

Addressing himself to the graduating class Dr. Seip gave the members wise counsel and sound admonition. It is characteristic of of ingenuous youth, he said, to look forward to the future with highest anticipations, to aspire to great achievements and to high place in the world. It has been the aim of your teachers to develop and train your powers, to educate you in such manner that your aspirations might be noble, and your aims in life worthy. We have not held before you the glittering prizes of a mere worldly ambition to incite you to successful effort. We have rather presented to your view as examples for your imitation the lives of the noble and good, but above all the character and teachings of our Lord Jesus

Christ. He is the only perfect example. He is your true human ideal, as well as your divine Saviour. Viewed merely as a man no other man in the world's history can be compared with him. And yet he was the most humble of all—humbled himself to an ignominious death that the nations might be exalted. We cannot urge upon your attention anything so important as the exhortation to follow his humility.

The young student's life has dangers peculiar to it, one of which is the temptation to pride of intellect. Men are tempted by half-learning, by a superficial knowledge to

fall into grievous error both in science and religion. They may be led by their ignorant pride to look upon themselves as emancipated from the old faith, or as they might prefer to call it, the superstition of their fathers. The truly learned are in no such danger, for they are truly humble. If you would rise to the full height of your mission in life, if you would be truly great and good, and aspire to the noblest position in this world and the next, follow the exhortation of the Apostle—"Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God that he may exalt you in due time."

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATION.

M. S. HARTING, '91.

The evolution of history is a series of photographs representing the rise, culmination and decline of nations. To exhibit the photograph of each individual of every nation would require far too vast a gallery. To remedy this inconvenience, the artist prints one picture by successive applications of all the negatives representing certain predominating principles. The result is a composite or type-picture. The individual who most nearly embodies the consensus of feeling of the whole clan, tribe, or nation is more clearly represented there than any of the others. He is a representative man. Representative, because he throws out antennae or feelers in all directions, absorbs the main ingredients of the undercurrent, assimilates them and presents them again to the people in a new form. He becomes the hero of the hour. By his manipulations ancient dynasties may pass away, empires rise and fall, old boundary lines vanish and new ones appear. With adroit and graceful movement he mounts the storm at its approach, directs it against apparently impregnable citadels, sweeps away everything before him, and leaves nothing but disaster and ruin in his dath. All unite to call him great. All agree

that he is Fortune's favorite son. The muse of history writes a line on the scrolls of time, and stores away in her secret archives the engraved tablet of stone or roll of parchment to be discovered by only a few recondite readers.

Strongly contrasted with these composite or type-pictures are others which present a single individual. In retrospect he stands

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm."

He is a presentative man. He is the founder and formulator of the ideas which he presents to his fellowmen. Search and research are the pith and marrow of his being. The beautiful, the good and the true are the sovereignty in whose realms he lingers often and tarries long. To discover the relation between mind and matter and between finite and Infinite Mind is so grand, so enticing a scheme that few escape its charms, and fewer still succeed in making a new discovery. He who succeeds in discovering one such relation is a greater ruler than the most powerful prince that ever swayed the rod of empire. This one is a prince of the intellect. He is born and is unknown till his silent sway is

felt everywhere. Confined to no age or nation, his reign is as extensive as mind is universal. His only limit is the cessation of time. The other's advent is proclaimed throughout his kingdom by peals of cannon. He has a host of harlequins to dance for his amusement, but soon amusers and amused pass away and are known no more.

The beautiful, the good and the true are realities, not mere abstract conceptions. They are unchangeable. They were the same yesterday, are today, and will be forever. The agreement or disagreement with one or all of these entities decides the perpetuation or oblivion of every thought enshrined in language. They are the keystone in the arch of time. On it the sages of all ages meet, clasp hands and then turn their backs to each other. One faces the past, the other the future. Each is a sort of a demigod, a connecting link between God and man. He is a messenger—a Mercury who reveals the will of the heaven-born to the earth-born. They dwell in the pure, ethereal sky and descend only to the lower, miasmatic atmosphere when necessity demands it. The sage of the past we picture with a halo around his head. He wears a crown with rays of light emanating from it, which literally influence—flow into others. He appears to us as an invited guest at the banquets of the gods where the Muses presided. There the mellowing influences of conviviality loosened the bonds of restraint. He gets a clew to disentangle one thread in the web of life. He takes it out, examines it, tries it, untwists the ends and prepares them to connect it with the next thread which may be unraveled. Each thread makes a part of an infinite line of development. Each part is a way-mark of "the onward march of mind."

Growth has been continuous through all ages. Perfection is its ultimum, but it is a plant of exceedingly slow development. Four, or five thousand years have seen many flowers bloom and wither. Old stalks perish, and new ones germinate from their seeds. The order remains the same, but the species

differ. The sun does not change his functions as the invigorator of life, nor is a new element added to hydrogen and oxygen to produce water, but the third factor—soil—is subject to change. Permutations of these requisites produce varying results in the fructification of the plant. Mind is the same today as it was when Athens was the centre from which all thought radiated, but its environment has changed. Each soul instinctively feels that there is something beyond the circle to which its cell of clay confines it. It desires to drink from clearer fountains, roam through shadier groves, scale loftier mountains, traverse more fragrant meadows, and wander along the banks of deeper rivers and admire their silent, majestic flow. The Mecca, therefore, towards which each great intellect turns is the sundial of its existence. Delphi was the celebrated Mecca of Greece in her palmiest days. Modern thought and speculation would deem the equivocal and evasive answers of that renowned oracle humiliating arbiters of men's destiny. Eighteen centuries of Gospel light have fairly cleared the atmosphere of the dense fog which hovered over the then thought world.

Socrates stands in bold relief in every modern college and university as the embodiment of pure and original thought among the ancients, yet how far short does his philosophy fall of that of the "Galilean peasant" who taught a few centuries later. The one was the originator of several schools of philosophy; he widened the horizon of a few profound thinkers; and he opened new fields of speculation for Sophists. The other has been the vanguard of advancement along the whole line. Modern thought and discovery have dared to defy the sacred prerogatives of space and time. Mind has triumphed over matter to such a degree as to put to shame the most romantic dreams of the wildest visionary twenty centuries ago. Transmission of thought is as quick as thought itself. The power of vision has been many times doubled. Our neighbors

in the planetary system have not escaped our covetousness and desire of knowing, and, no doubt, time will gratify our desires to have them under our very eyes, yet every triumph in science increases our feelings of the immensity of the universe ten-fold. With these material advantages the sage of today can get a nearer apprehension of the omnip-

otent, omniscient and omnipresent Creator of the universe than any finite mind could have done ever before. The sage of today, therefore, full of the spirit of that wisdom which the Book of Books imparts may glance into the future and fully realize that

“On the ruins of the past
Blooms the perfect flower at last.”

ALL CHANGE, NO DEATH.

(PRIZE ORATION.)

I. H. STETTLER, '92.

Nature is one eternal change, one infinite variety. There is no twig on the face of the globe exactly like another, no two trees in the forest whose boughs bend into the network, no two leaves on the same tree which could not be told one from the other; nevertheless they stand before us, as a supreme oracle, speaking wisdom, inspiring feelings, arousing noble aspirations.

Look nature through, examine every molecule, every atom, analyze the different combinations and the result of your investigations will show that nature is all revolution, all change—no death.

Day follows the sparkling night, and night the dying day; stars rise and set and rise; summer with all its gayeties, its “green chaplet” and ambrosial flowers, droops into pallid autumn, which withers and withers until grey winter with its chilling frosts and turbulent storms blows it and its golden fruits away. Alas! this lasts but a short time, then melts into spring, thus completing one revolution. Ah! here comes Zephyrus with his sleepy subjects only to fade and wither again: as in a wheel all sinks to reascend.

When in spring every rock, every valley and plain is covered with new-born verdure; when the beauty of the trees, the flowers with their charms of perfume and color are ever confronting us, we are instinctively led amid the everlasting and regular changes in nature. And he who contemplates them

with the eye of the soul realizes the smallness of man in comparison with the vastness of the universe.

However the highest end and crown of nature is man. He is, so far as this earth is concerned “the highest end to which nature has attained, and toward which it always has been striving.” Art may make a suit of clothes, but nature must produce the man.

From the cradle to the grave we are constantly undergoing changes. The prattling babe in its simplicity and spotless innocence can enjoy the fruits of its existence only for a short time, then bidding father and mother “farewell” it leaves their paternal home to be cast upon its own resources; to battle with the trials, temptations, sorrows and distresses of sinful people.

As for man, the earth, as a great machine affords him opportunities to fashion it to his own purpose, the more he fashions it, the better it feeds him, because each step is but preparatory to a new one more productive than the last, requiring less labor and yielding larger returns.

If he neglects these opportunities he will become indolent, seek baneful companions, and finally become so disheartened and depressed that he will curse the day on which he was born.

But he who labors to acquire power over his particular occupation feels his necessity diminishing and his power, thoughts and

actions increasing. Thus we must battle with the means and extremes. The weak and vacillating one yields, is ever lapsing over to the wrong, while the man of will-power, force and energy conquers and receives his reward, which reward is a long and prosperous life.

In this manner, man having undergone many of the numerous changes in nature, having battled his way onward and upward, has at last reached the age of three score years and ten. Then sitting in some nook or corner with his head bowed and his hands clasped he recalls past experiences, and to his amusement does not find two weeks spent alike, nor two days, no not two hours. But his time for departure has come and just as an embankment changes the course of a stream rushing down a mountain's side, so is the life of the aged sire; one part strikes against the bank there to whirl and finally to sink away while the other rolls on.

"For being born from death,

His life rolls on and shall forever roll."

Thus nature's ways are the emblems of man, they pass away but do not expire. However we must make these distinctions. Nature revolves, man advances, both are eternal; the one gravitates, the other soars. Like a flame blazing higher and higher, trembling and ardent, so does the soul on its wings of zeal and humility soar higher and

higher until it reaches the kingdom of heaven. *Matter never dies*, except into new life. No single atom is lost.

This being the case is it possible that we daily see the results of matter changing from one stage to the other, see that it is immortal, and yet ask ourselves, "shall the spirit die"?

It would be contrary to reason to argue that the noble shall rise above the nobler. Shall man alone, imperial man, for whom every thing revives be considered superior to the very substance from which he has been created? No! he is born for something higher than mere earthly sojourn. There is a place where the beautiful beings that here pass before us like visions shall stay in our presence forever. Constantly the angels are hovering around and about us walking over the earth with silent footsteps, bearing away those whom we love—and then we call them *dead*. Ah! 'tis but the transplanting into another world, for, as no life goes to waste, it must go somewhere.

We know the night is dark, but we cannot see that which darkens it; we know there must be ether in the air (as a medium for light), but we cannot see it; we know there must be life in every living substance but we cannot comprehend it. So these immortal spirits are ever near us, though unseen, for the entire boundless universal life—*there is no death*.

VALEDICTORY.

M. J. BIEBER, '91.

The broad ocean of life lies before us. At this moment the mighty deep appears indescribably beautiful and propitiously calm. The sun is rising in all his splendor, transforming the silvery sea into an ocean of gold.

From the busy shore of a completed College course amid this crowded throng of relatives and friends, assembled to bid God-speed to the voyagers, the Class of '91 is today launching its vessel of graduation upon the

trackless billows of the sea of life. Built under the supervision of master mechanics, manned by a crew of sixteen, eager and anxious to contend with the breakers of the raging deep, with the motto *Res non Verba* streaming from her topmost mast, she is now awaiting the final signal of departure—a departure fraught with the pleasant anticipations of new discoveries and triumphs, and yet the source of many a sigh and tear.

In imagination the signal is given ; every man flies to his post ; the timbers begin to creak ; she glides upon the ways ; she plunges into the deep ; the voyage is begun—that memorable voyage whose course will only be completed when our vessel, having crossed the ocean of life and ascended the river of death, shall anchor at the eternal shore. How majestically she glides from port, rushing past familiar objects that awaken fond recollections and on which the eye loves to linger ; the parting salutes of our friends on shore become indistinct, familiar landmarks fade from view. On, on, the vessel ploughs—the tallest mountains become mere specks—they are gone—'91 is alone on the ocean of life. Regrets, now, are idle ; sighs are useless, murmurings are unwise.

There is no return voyage. The trade winds of time are steadily carrying us away from the College shore—away from the instructions of our professors—far away from pleasant scenes and dear friends that have so often gladdened the heart and elevated the soul.

Life now becomes real—life becomes earnest. The moment has arrived when the world expects more from us than our mere presence, more than our passive assent. And has she not the right to demand it? She, who through the Creator's blessing has revealed to us the treasures of intellectual and moral power, that will enable us to move even the very forces of nature, bring within view the remotest worlds, and regenerate the ignorant, debased soul into the very image of its Creator. She, who has given man such opportunities, has a right to expect *achievements*, not mere *words*. The present moment contains possibilities greater than have yet been achieved. The world, now, is ours with all its treasures, its governments and religions. What will we do with it? Will we preserve its institution of freedom, learning and religion? Will we teach well its schools, endow its colleges, administer justice, and ordain decrees for nations? Will we perform the sacred offices of relig-

ion, and fill the pulpit with devout and pious men? Will we do all thus, yea, all that falls to our lot in this wide world? Or will we hang like pestilential vampires upon it, drawing out its moral lifeblood, and retard by the whole weight of our moral pollution and sin its upward course? No! we feel that our *duties* are upon us—duties that involve our eternal destinies.

We must embark on the sea of life with a purpose in view. The man with a purpose! The man who has convictions and the courage to stand by them, though the heavens fall ; such men the world needs—men who will move, and in their onward course will move the world. Equipped in the invulnerable garb of moral force, every struggle for truth and every effort for a clearer light will add something to the power and grandeur of humanity. But life is not all a calm sea, nor the entire voyage a delightful one. The time will surely come, when the storm clouds will gather and the sails of life will be rent ; when the heart will sink and despair and the soul cry out in wretchedness. It is for such emergencies that we have need of elevated moral powers ; it is then that the beauty and grandeur of our moral attainments shed forth their holiest lustre, and become the rainbow after the storm. There is something in moral excellencē so beautiful, so kindred with heaven that it inspires all moral beings with a feeling of its divinity. The man who is calm amid dangers and pure amid temptations ; who obeys his convictions of right when the world will denounce, and in whose breast there is a moral power, a voice, a Christ who says to his soul in the midnight of the storm of adversity and affliction—*Peace, be still!* To such a man all hearts bow in respect and he is truly the noblest work of God. No other adornment is half so beautiful, no other crown half so honorable and bright. May it rest on the brows of '91, for it is the promise of a glorious life. Thus equipped we will fearlessly and hopefully enter upon that long voyage, trusting, that with *The Word of God*

for our compass, *Christ* for our captain, *Deeds*, not words, for our motto, we may successfully drive through every storm, avoid every breaker, and safely reach the haven for which we are now ready to embark. But before we weigh anchor and in reality take our departure, let us once more grasp the right hand of fellowship.

Citizens of Allentown.—You and your beautiful city we are loth to leave. As strangers we came among you, but through your openheartedness and hospitality you have taught us to love you. Our short sojourn with you was a continual pleasure and profit. When occasionally our College walls became too narrow and our duties irksome, you welcomed us to your homes, thereby lightening our burdens and strewing flowers along our rugged path. Through your Churches and Sunday-schools you have constantly reminded us of the one thing needful—through your places of amusement you have kept us from despondency. You have made Allentown a home for us, but we must leave that home; we must leave its inmates among whom we spent so many happy hours, and with a heavy heart we must bid you farewell.

Members of the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College.—Though the Class of '91 may know only a few of you, it knows your works. It knows that you have reared and are constantly watching over an institution whose benefits for all generations cannot be estimated. Muhlenberg College has given to the world men of whom it can justly be proud, and through its thorough course and its able corps of professors, it is destined to stand in the front ranks of American institutions. In bidding you farewell let us say that the honor of Muhlenberg is our honor; her disgrace is our disgrace.

Fellow Students.—In a short time you will stand on the same shore, embark in the same manner, experience a like sorrow. Indiscriminately we were thrown together, but the ties of friendship formed within the walls of Muhlenberg shall never be broken. Soon

the places that know us now shall know us no more. Different positions and fields of usefulness will scatter us on the surface of the broad sea, but whenever we meet, may our vessels be sailing, our colors flying, and our work progressing. May we never find each other, stranded upon the rocks, at the mercy of the tempestuous sea. While you are building your vessels strong and well, remember that the crew of '91 wish you God-speed in your work, and ask your mutual well wishes. While we sadly turn to leave, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

Professors of Muhlenberg College.—Our Dear Teachers.—To you we owe a debt of gratitude that we can never pay. It is through your kindness, patience, your untiring efforts that we were enabled to climb the hill of knowledge and view the beautiful landscape beyond. You have equipped us for the voyage of life, you have taught us to face the tempest, to ply the oars, to do our duty. For this accept our heartfelt thanks—the best we can offer. Think it not unmanly if we drop a tear on leaving, for we love to linger and are loth to speak the word; but since it must be said, farewell.

Worthy Doctor.—The Class of '91 has learned to love and venerate you. It has seen in you a courteous, energetic, and efficient President of which any institution can well be proud. Under your kind but firm and wise administration Muhlenberg College has been steadily advancing and under your able guidance, Muhlenberg of the future with its standard raised, and its buildings more spacious and better equipped will be the pride not only of the Lehigh Valley but rank among the foremost Colleges of the Atlantic Plain. We cherish in our memories your words of wisdom spoken in the classroom and your fatherly advice to us in private, and though we are conscious that your name and fame will always be with us to cheer and guide us, we must for the present bid you farewell.

My Dear Classmates.—Must the parting

word be spoken? Is there no way by which we can remain united? Must the ties that bound us for four long years be severed? Ah! it is too true. The Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us" is too strong to be resisted. While pleasure beckons us to remain, duty in stronger terms calls us to depart. Today we are one—tomorrow, sixteen. Then each one must lower his own boat, steer his own course, fight his own battles. But Oh! let us remain, one in thought one in heart, one in purpose. While the storms of adversity may scatter us, the invisible bonds of love will always unite us. Our voyage now looks bright, but ere long dark and threatening clouds will obscure the sun and transform the gentle breeze into a tempest. Let us, however, not swerve, let us not desert, let us be *men* and stand to our

post till the voyage is completed. Then will the Class of '91 be an honor to its Alma Mater, an honor to its friends, an honor to itself. Together we embark, but not together will we arrive on the other shore; one after another will follow our brother who is already awaiting us at home. Oh! may we thus acquit ourselves, that when the final reunion verging into a new commencement shall be celebrated on the other shore, then, crowned with victory, loaded with triumphs, with joy unspeakable we shall be reunited, never to part. May we often meet together, as a class, here below, but if that pleasure should be denied us, farewell, a long farewell.

Now, my dear friends, we are ready to depart. The anchor is raised and the sails fill to the gale. We ask of you your prayers and wishes for a prosperous voyage.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

The Catalogue of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., shows that this institution is in a prosperous condition. The attendance during the past year was 84 in the College Classes and 58 in the Academic Department; the graduating class numbers 16, making the total number of the Alumni 297. The able President, Rev. Theo. L. Seip, D. D., is assisted by a good corps of Professors and Instructors. The course of studies, as well as the location, buildings, libraries, equipments of various kinds, together with the very moderate expenses make this a most desirable institution for young men in Eastern Pennsylvania seeking a well rounded education. Catalogues are free on application to the President.

The publishers have spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in bringing this work out in its unabridged, revised, enlarged and authentic form. It now takes the name "International," and this is intended to emphasize the fact that the language of the mother-country now encircles the globe.

Every page has been treated as if the book were now published for the first time. The claim of the publishers is that it retains that excellence in definition which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judges, journalist, scholar, artisan and man of business refer, and that in etymology, pronunciation, citations and pictorial illustrations it carries to greater perfection the merits of its predecessors.

We believe that it abundantly justifies these modest claims, and that, as a comprehensive popular dictionary, it is likely to retain the pre-eminence which has long been held by "Webster's Unabridged." No dictionary can be final, but for the next 25 years the "INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY" must be accepted as the best work of its kind in the English language.—*Boston Herald, September 28, 1890.*

THE NEW WEBSTER.—WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY is the book which is destined to go into every library, every public school, every household where American literature is received and where the English language is studied.

The Muhlenberg.

Published each Month during the Term.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

HIRAM F. J. SENEKER, '91. EDWIN D. MEIXELL, '91.
ALUMNI EDITOR: G. T. ETtinger, A. M., Ph. D.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

CLARENCE BECK, '92, Lit. GEO. S. BUTZ '91, Ex.
J. R. MERKEL, '92, Loc. HARVEY P. BUTZ, '92, Per.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

GEO. A. KERCHER, '93. H. E. MOYER, '91.

This journal is conducted and supported by the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College.

THE MUHLENBERG will be forwarded to all subscribers until ordered to be discontinued, and until all arrearages are paid as required by law.

Address all communications for the editors to THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

On all matters of business, address Business Managers of THE MUHLENBERG, Allentown, Pa.

Remittances are to be made payable to THE MUHLENBERG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, \$1.00, invariably in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Entered at the Post Office at Allentown, Pa., as Second Class Matter.]

EDITORIAL.

Again the busy hand of time has sent another class of men from the halls of learning to duties in other spheres; again the wheels of time have revolved until it has become our duty to lay aside the scissors and style and to hand over the duties and responsibilities of editorship to our successors. As we glance in retrospect over our career in the editorial chair we scarcely know whether to greet the signal of release with joy or regret. We could echo the complaints about refusals to contribute to the columns of THE MUHLENBERG to which our predecessors have given utterance; but we refrain and heartily thank those who have aided in making the journal a success. To our successors we would say that while there are many discouragements and unpleasantnesses which will arise yet the pleasure derived and the experience obtained amply compensate for them. Wishing our successors Messrs. Bernheim and Beysher pleasant and successful labors we resign the cares of office to them

"And like some low and mournful spell
We whisper but one word—farewell."

OUR ALUMNI.

All graduates are earnestly requested to forward to the Alumni Editor any "Personals" that may come to their notice. Communications should reach the Editor not later than the fifth of each month.

- '68. We learn that Prof. Luther A. Swope is the Greek Master in a Fitting School at Gambier, Ohio, the seat of Kenyon College, a Protestant Episcopal institution.
- '70. Rev. John J. Kuntz, Conyngham, Pa., deserves the prize for being the most enterprising Alumnus. Not satisfied with being the first Alumnus to send his son to Muhlenberg, he informs us that next year he intends to send another. This is the substantial interest which we like to see in the Alumni.
- '70. As usual the smiling countenance of Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, Bath, Pa., sent its happy beams over the various commencement gatherings.
- '71. Rev. Jacob H. Neiman, Catawissa, Pa., is another regular attendant whose enthusiasm seems to grow with his age. It is good for the younger generations to meet these men of twenty years ago and to imbibe fresh life from the older "boys."
- '72. Rev. Myron O. Rath, Allentown, Pa., is a member of the Fifth Section Board of the Public Schools of that city.
- '72. Rev. John A. Scheffer, Allentown, Pa., is the energetic Business Manager of *The Church Messenger*, a monthly paper published under the auspices of the Second Conference of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pa.
- '73. Rev. George G. Kunkle is now permanently located at Easton, Pa., as the head of a Lutheran congregation.
- '73. Rev. William H. Myers, the popular pastor of Grace Church, Reading, Pa., has left for a Summer trip to Europe.
- '74. We clip the following from the Allentown *Chronicle and News*: "It was the late Honorable 'Sunset' Cox who wrote an in-

teresting book on "Why We Laugh." People laugh on a great variety of pretexts, and some people roar with laughter over something which provokes only a funeral look in others. The man who does the most laughing in Allentown is our distinguished friend, the Honorable Milton Christian Henninger, who represents Lehigh in the State Senate. He has been laughing since Saturday night and there is no diminution in his titillation. Webster defines laughing as "an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting of a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides, and an expulsion of breath." This pretty well describes the situation in which Mr. Henninger is, and many of his friends are joining in his fun. And it is all because it is a boy, who made his advent in the Senator's family on Saturday night. All the other boys of the Senator are girls, of whom there are five, and it is this turn in the long lane that adds zest to the Senator's laughter, whose absence yesterday from his accustomed pew in church will not be charged against him. He feared he couldn't keep from laughing in church and to avoid possible embarrassment and confusion he remained away and watched that boy of his, concerning whom he has great aspirations. May he live to be a joy to his parents and an honor to the community!

'74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., Allentown, Pa., now is District Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for Lehigh Co.

'75. This class was represented at Commencement by its popular resident member, E. H. Stine, Esq., Prothonotary of Lehigh Co.

'76. Among the many familiar faces, that of Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, Selin's Grove, Pa., usually lends its brightness to the Commencement festivities. He is busily en-

gaged in gathering the data for the "Muhlenberg Book" for the quarter-centennial.

'80. From the *Allentown Item* we take the following: "A MUHLENBERG MAN HONORED. At the 59th annual commencement of the University of the City of New York, held in the Metropolitan Opera House, Prof. George T. Ettinger, Principal of the Academic Department of Muhlenberg College, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For the past three years Dr. Ettinger has pursued post-graduate courses in Pedagogy and German. The subject of his thesis in Pedagogy was "Examinations in Education," while his German thesis was an extensive account and criticism of Lessing's masterpiece, "Nathan der Weise." As this degree is no longer conferred *honoris causa* by the best institutions, it stands for work actually done and thus bestows a double honor. We congratulate Dr. Ettinger and Muhlenberg College upon the honor conferred upon so young a representative of our own College. That Muhlenberg College can train men successfully to compete with the graduates of the oldest and best institutions in the country, in the higher departments of scholarship, reflects no little credit upon the institution which we call our own." The June number of the *American School Board Journal* contains a good portrait and biographical sketch of Dr. Ettinger as President of the Board of Control of the Public Schools of Allentown, Pa.

'83. M. L. Horne, Esq., Principal of the Quakertown High School is the happy father of an interesting little girl just arrived.

'83. Rev. William A. Sadtler is enrolled in the post-graduate department of the University of the City of New York.

'88. Rev. Oscar S. Scheirer, was recently married to Miss Annie L. Kuhns, Rev. Clinton Fetter to Miss Laura J. Schmoyer and Rev. Jas. F. Lambert to Miss Ella Ochs.

THE MUHLENBERG.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

157

SUNDAY.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The commencement season was inaugurated on Sunday morning, June 14, in St. John's Lutheran church, when Pres. Seip preached the baccalaureate sermon. The graduating class, together with a large number of friends, were present and listened attentively to the words of counsel and wisdom. Rev. M. H. Richards, D. D., Secretary of the Faculty, and Rev. S. A. Repass, D. D., conducted the impressive altar service. Extracts of the discourse will be found in our columns.

MONDAY.

CLASS SUPPER.

On the evening of Monday, the 15 inst., at eight o'clock the members of the graduating class met at the College and proceeded in a body to the home of Dr. Seip, where was tendered them the annual President's reception. All the members of the class with the exception of Messrs. Kiehel, Sachs and Snyder were present. After having been entertained in a most agreeable manner by the Doctor, his good wife and daughter, the class were invited to the dining room where a banquet had been prepared. After the feasting another social time followed and at a late hour the class dispersed.

TUESDAY.

LIVY CREMATION.

One drop in our brimming cup of commencement pleasures was the Cremation of Livy by the Freshmen. The affair was to be "an entirely new conception," and as though to clinch the argument of originality a very unique and appropriate program in the form of a coffin was presented to each one of the audience. For two hours the large and select audience was held in rapt attention. Apropos of this the *Item* says: "If laughter and uproarious applause are any criterion to judge by, then the performance

was a decided success. During the progress of the play much interest was manifested by the auditors and in the final transformation scene when Livy was consigned to the flames expressions of praise were heard on all sides. The cremation was the greatest success of its kind. Appended is the cast:

Student,	{	H. C. Kline.
Titus Lily,	{	F. Longaker.
Satan,	.....	.....P. A. DeLong.
Beelzebub,	{	M. W. Gross,
Vagabond,	{	F. W. Wackernagel.
Bob Farley,	{	.....
Dick Ticker,	{	.....
Lessees of Cafe.		
Josh Hooper,	.....	J. W. H. Heintz.
Leader of Students.		
Schnitzenheimer,	.....	W. U. Kistler.
A Policeman.		
Mrs. Ruffles,	.....	F. Kuntz.
May Ruffles,	.....	A. V. Heyl.
Students, Imps, Witches, &c.		

WEDNESDAY.

JUNIOR ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The commencement exercises of Muhlenberg College began in earnest this morning in Music Hall when eight members of the Junior Class contested for the oratorical prize of \$25. A large audience was present and demonstrated their approbation of the efforts of the young orators by outbursts of applause. The Juniors were attired in black gowns and "mortar boards" and looked nobby.

The exercises opened shortly after nine o'clock with prayer by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown, after which the Juniors spoke in this order:

MUSIC.	.....
PRAYER.	.....
MUSIC.	.....
"Let us have Peace".....	Leo Wise, Allentown, Pa.
Fountains in the Desert.....	Edward H. Trafford, Annville Pa.
MUSIC.	
Life's Mission.....	Adam L. Ramer, Virginsville, Pa.
All Change, no Death.....	Isaac H. Stettler, Mahanoy P. O., Pa.
MUSIC.	
Diogenes and his Tub.....	Henry B. Richards, Reading, Pa.
America or Italy?.....	Frederick Doerr, Lancaster, Pa.
MUSIC.	
Our National Example.....	Edwin M. Beysher, Philadelphia, Pa.
"It does move!".....	J. Richmond Merkel, Klinesville, Pa.
MUSIC.	
BENEDICTION.	

—*Chronicle and News.*

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. There were present twenty-one of the thirty members, viz: Rev. E. A. Bauer, of Lehigh; Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., of Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. C. J. Cooper, Rev. S. A. Repass, D. D., T. W. Saeger, Hon. E. S. Shimer, Rev. J. D. Schindel, Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D., E. H. Stine, Esq., '75, of Allentown; Jacob Fegely, of Pottstown; Rev. G. A. Hinterleitner, D. D., of Pottsville; Rev. M. C. Horine, of Reading; Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., LL. D., of New York; Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, '76, of Selin's Grove; Rev. J. F. Ohl, '71, of Quakertown; Rev. B. W. Schmauck and A. Stanley Ulrich, Esq., of Lebanon; Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown; Rev. Enoch Smith, of Bethlehem; and Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, '70, of Bath.

Of the members elected at the last meeting of the Lutheran Ministerium on May 23d, all were present, except E. D. Leisenring.

The meeting was interesting and pleasant and all the business was transacted in three hours. The officers were re-elected, as follows: Dr. Spieker, President; Rev. Ziegenfuss, Secretary; and Rev. Cooper, Treasurer; Central Executive Committee, Revs. Spieker, Ziegenfuss, Cooper, Repass, Schindel, Seip and Smith and Messrs. Mosser, A. G. and T. W. Saeger and Shimer; Examination Committee, Revs. Spieker, Smith, Cooper, Ziegenfuss, Schindel and Repass and Mr. Henninger; Committee on Honorary Degrees, Revs. Seiss, Spieker, Repass, Hinterleitner and Horine.

Messrs. Schantz, Repass and Ulrich were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the death of Isaac Fegely, of Pottstown, a member of the Board.

The reports were received of the Faculty and of the Treasurer and Financial Agent, which were very favorable and encouraging. The college is in a flourishing condition. The term was not marked by sickness and

not disturbed by any violation of discipline.

The degrees mentioned in the commencement proceedings were conferred.

The stockholders, at an earlier meeting, having agreed to have the charter amended, the Trustees instructed their officers to carry out the wishes of the stockholders. Application will be made to the Court for an amended charter.

The meeting was then adjourned.—*Item.*

ADDRESS BEFORE ALUMNI.

Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, of Easton, ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, last night delivered the annual address before the Alumni Association of Muhlenberg College, in Music Hall. Considering the heat and its attendant discomforts, the audience was large and for the hour that the speaker consumed in the delivery of his address he was paid the closest attention. Rev. Frank F. Fry, of Bethlehem, delivered the prayer and Dr. Seip introduced the speaker. We regret that we have not the space to even attempt a synopsis of his most admirable address, which is universally conceded to be the best of its kind ever delivered on a similar occasion. It had the breadth of statesmanship and pointed out the perils which confront this nation and the way to avoid and compass them. His theme was "The Necessity of a Higher Moral and Religious Education as the Basis of our Social and Political Institutions." Mr. Kirkpatrick does not take a pessimistic view of things, but recognizes evils and wrongs that threaten mischief and endanger the permanency of our institutions. He instanced a number of these and indicated how to overcome them. The hope of the nation is in the education of the masses and the quickening of the public conscience, a higher regard for moral and religious law and respect for individual right. Mr. Kirkpatrick's address stamps him as a man of high convictions, deep thought and a sincere lover of his country.—*Chronicle and News.*

THURSDAY.
SENIOR DAY.

The commencement exercises of Muhlenberg college were concluded this morning in Music Hall with the graduation of sixteen members of the Senior Class. Of these, fifteen members delivered orations, Mr. Charles C. Snyder, of Sellersville, Pa., being detained by business in Philadelphia, was excused from speaking.

Music Hall was well filled with friends of the college and among those who occupied seats on the stage were the following: Rev. Dr. J. A. Seiss, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. H. E. Jacobs, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia; Rev. Enoch Smith, Bethlehem; Rev. C. W. Conrad, Rochester; Rev. S. C. Ochsenford, Selin's Grove; Rev. C. W. Hoppe, Pittsfield, Mass; Rev. J. H. Umbenhen, Pottsville; Rev. M. C. Horine, Reading, Rev. F. F. Fry, Bethlehem; Rev. J. J. Kuntz, Conyngham; Rev. Dr. G. A. Hinterleitner, Pottsville; Rev. B. W. Schmauck, Lebanon; Rev. J. H. Neiman, Catawissa; Rev. J. H. Smith, Freeland; Rev. E. Smoll, Schuylkill Haven; Rev. Irwin Bieber, Bethlehem; Rev. William Strauss, Lehigh; Rev. E. A. Yehl, Coopersburg; Rev. F. M. Seip, Lebanon; Rev. A. W. Walter, Easton; Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, Rev. G. F. Gardner, Rev. J. D. Schindel, Rev. Dr. Wm. Reily, Rev. J. S. Renninger, Rev. J. A. Sheffer, Rev. O. Leopold, Messrs. T. W. Saeger, A. G. Saeger, J. L. Schaadt, Esq., Rev. Dr. W. R. Hoford, Allentown; Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, Bath; Dr. Harry F. Schantz, Altoona; Rev. C. E. Sandt, Freemansburg; Hon. D. B. Brunner, Reading; Rev. Dr. J. A. Little, Hokendauqua; Rev. Dr. Joseph Hillpot, Fracksville; Rev. F. O. Waage, Pennsburg; Rev. L. Lindenstruth, Mauch Chunk; Rev. B. E. Kramlich, Kutztown, Rev. J. L. Seaboldt, Philadelphia; Rev. J. H. Kuder and Rev. E. A. Bauer, Lehigh; Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, Meyers-town; Rev. J. W. Andres, Bath, Rev. Mr. Fox, Slatington; Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim, Philipsburg, N. J.; E. S. Shimer, and Rev. Dr. G. F. Spieker, Allentown.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Klingler's orchestra, and to its music the graduates, faculty and friends marched on the stage soon after nine o'clock. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jacobs, of Philadelphia, after which the Seniors, attired in Cap and Gown, spoke in the following order:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

Latin Salutatory.....Edwin D. Meixell, Allentown, Pa.
(Third Honor, 98.22.)

MUSIC.

Tension.....Charles C. Snyder, Sellersville, Pa.
The Fallacies of Freedom William W. Kistler, Leibyville, Pa.
Our Navy.....Chester F. Kiehel, Allentown, Pa.

MUSIC.

The March of Mind.....George S. Butz, Allentown, Pa.
White Light.....William H. Cooper, Allentown, Pa.
Self Only.....Harrison E. Moyer, Niantic, Pa.

MUSIC.

German Oration Henry H. Hower, Cherryville, Pa.
Philosophical Oration..Martin S. Harting, Bowmansville, Pa.
(Second Honor, 98.35.)

MUSIC.

Duty's Way.....Preston P. Rodenberger, Limeport, Pa.
The Goal of Youth.....William P. Sachs, Lancaster, Pa.
Our Heritage.....Joseph P. Shimer, Allentown, Pa.

MUSIC.

The Power of Principle....Reuben H. Bachman, Stemton, Pa.
"You fight me with Rumors" Hiram F. J. Seneker, Bristol, Tenn.
The Historian's Hand...C. William T. Strasser, Allentown, Pa.

MUSIC.

Valedictory.....Milton J. Bieber, Kutztown, Pa.
(First Honor, 98.77.)

MUSIC.

Conferring of Degrees.....By the President.

Distribution of Prizes.

Announcements.

Benediction.

Received Honorable Mention.

Henry H. Hower, 98.05. C. William T. Strasser, 96.28.
Harrison E. Moyer, 97.41. William W. Kistler, 96.08.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Dr. Seip announced that the following degrees had been conferred:

Master of Science—Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Indiana, Pa.

Doctor of Divinity—Prof. George Sverdrup, President of the Augsburg College and Seminary, of the Norwegian United Synod, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Master of Arts—William F. Bond, Lenhartsville; Charles D. Clauss, Lehigh; Clinton Fetter, Telford, Pa; David G. Gerberick, Ono, Pa., George Gerbert, Sumneytown, Pa., Alfred W. Kistler, Kempton;

James F. Lambert, Seidersville; Ralph Metzger, Allentown; Edward Ritter, Freemansburg; Harry F. Schantz, M. D., Altoona; Rev. Oscar S. Scheirer, Hokendauqua; George R. Ulrich, Selin's Grove, Pa.; John M. Wenrich, Blainesport, Pa.

Bachelor of Arts—Class of '91.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Senior Class—The Amos Ettinger Honor Medal, to the member of the class having attained the highest average grade during the year in all studies, presented by Prof. G. T. Ettinger, Ph. D., Milton J. Bieber, of Kutztown.

The Butler Analogy prize, \$25, to the member of the class standing best in a competitive examination in Butler's Analogy, presented by Dr. E. H. M. Sell, of New York City, George S. Butz, Allentown.

Junior Class—The Alumni Oratorical prize, \$25, to the member of the class making the best speech in English, as to matter and manner at the Junior contest, presented by the Alumni Association, to Isaac H. Stettler, of Mahanoy, Pa.; Honorable mention, Henry B. Richards, Reading, and Frederick Doerr, Lancaster.

The general excellence of the orations was commended.

Sophomore Class—The Botanical prize, \$15, for the best essay and herbarium on "The Order Rosaceae," presented by Rev. F. F. Fry, Bethlehem, P. George Sieger, Stettlersville, Pa.; honorable mention, Harry M. Klein, Allentown.

The German prize, a copy of Schiller's works, for the best declamation in the German language at a contest for the same, Edwin J. Mosser, New Tripoli; honorable mention, Joshua Mil'ler, Gilbert, Pa.; Franklin H. Moyer, Allentown, and Melville B. Schmoyer, Trexlertown.

After announcing the Alumni banquet and meeting and the reopening of the next term on September 3d, President Seip declared the

scholastic year at an end and pronounced the benediction.—*Chronicle and News*.

THE COLLATION.

Immediately after the exercises, the usual commencement collation was served at the college, in the gymnasium room. Between 300 and 400 persons partook. The visitors assembled in the college chapel where Dr. Richards and Rev. Cooper received them and assigned them places. Excellent refreshments were served and an enjoyable social time was had. The lady friends of the institution responded nobly, both with their services and refreshments, so that the collation was a grand success. No less than a hundred ladies interested themselves in the collation and assisted and contributed towards making it what it was—a source of much pleasure.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

At half-past two o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the commencement collation at Muhlenberg College was over, the Alumni Association assembled in annual session in the College Chapel. Fully a hundred of the 280 Alumni were present, to which was added the entire class of '91, sixteen members. Revs. C. N. Conrad, '79, of Rochester, N. Y., and J. H. Umbenhen, '80, of Pottsville, were also added to the rolls.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Solomon E. Ochsenford, '76, of Selin's Grove; Vice Presidents, Rev. Jacob H. Neiman, '71, of Catawissa, and Rev. Chas. E. Sandt, '81, of Freemansburg; Recording Secretary, Reuben J. Butz, Esq., '87, of Allentown; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, George T. Ettinger, Ph. D., '80 of Allentown; Board of Managers, Dr. Ettinger, Wilson K. Mohr, Esq., '85, and Howard S. Seip, D. D. S., '85, all of Allentown.

The Board of Managers were instructed to secure an oil painting of Rev. B. Sadtler, D. D., of Baltimore, ex-President of the college, and have it hung on the chapel walls prior to the next commencement.—*Item*.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴



Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others. **The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes** are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the old and original brand of straight cut cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER, Branch American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

And all points in the

United States and Canada.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Parlor Coaches, or Chair Cars on all Through Trains.

NINE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) each way between ALLENTOWN & NEW YORK.

FOUR SUNDAY TRAINS each way between MAUCH CHUNK & NEW YORK.

THREE TRAINS between NEW YORK and BUFFALO.

NINETEEN TRAINS between ALLENTOWN & EASTON.

TWENTY-ONE TRAINS between CATASAUQUA, ALLENTOWN & BETHLEHEM.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TIME TABLES.

A. W. NONNEMACHER,
GEN'L TICKET AGENT.

E. B. BYINGTON,
GEN'L PASSENGER AGENT.

Branch Store, 134 N. 7th St.

Special discount to those who will mention
THE MUHLENBERG, when purchasing at

**G. W. Shoemaker & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
722 Hamilton St., Allentown.**

—NOTICE OUR—

**Fine Calf Hand Sewed Shoes,
at \$3.50,**

**equal to any \$5.00 Shoe
in the market.**

H. LEH & CO.

**H. M. LEH & CO.,
FASHIONABLE . MERCHANT . TAILORS,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Ready-made Clothing

—AND—

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,
S.E. Cor. Centre Square, 640 & 642 Hamilton St.
Sign of the 2 Lions. ALLENTOWN, PA.**

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs
only **\$2.00** per 100 square feet. Makes a good
roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send
stamp for sample and full particulars.

**GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
—Local Agents Wanted.—**

S.B. Anewalt & Co.

8th & Hamilton Streets,

AGENTS FOR WORLD RENOWNED—

KNOX HATS,

ALSO MEDIUM PRICED—

Dunlap & Miller Styles.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Home-made Candies,

G. P. Nonnemaker,

**No. 614 Hamilton Street,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

**EVANS, SEAGREAVES & CO.,
Sanitary Plumbers,**

**Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 541 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Gas Fixtures and Globes a specialty.
Connected by Telephone.

E. KELLER,

—DEALER IN—

**Clocks, Watches, Diamonds
Jewelry, etc.,**

737 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

SHIMER & LAUB,

CARPETINGS,

**OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
637 Hamilton St.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

J. H. MASSEY,

—DEALER IN—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

**No. 625 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

OPPOSITE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

W. J. FREDERICK & BRO.,

Fine Merchant Tailoring

--AND--

Gent's Furnishings,

816 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. L. ALLENBACH,

—Manufacturer and Dealer in—

Cigars, ' Tobacco, ' Pipes,

Umbrellas, Canes, &c.,

607 Hamilton Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

C. A. Dorney & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

All Kinds of Furniture,

No. 333 Hamilton Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE ALLEN STEAM LAUNDRY,

14 S. CHURCH STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Equipped with most improved machinery. First class work guaranteed. Orders solicited. Wagon will call for and deliver work. Branch office at Hotel Allen Cigar stand. All ladies' wear entirely under charge of lady assistants.

O. S. HUNSICKER, Prop.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Miscellaneous Literature.

Elegant Leather Goods.

Church and Sunday School Supplies.

Extra Fine Stationery.

Gold Pens and Pencils.

College and School Text Books,

And all other lines of Goods usually found in first-class book stores, constantly on hand in large assortment. Call and examine. Prices to suit everybody.

T. H. DIEHL, Successor to Brobst, Diehl & Co.,

No. 732 Hamilton Street,

Allentown, Pa.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

✦ E. J. FAUST, ✦

Has removed to **715 HAMILTON STREET**, (formerly Butterweek's)

—with a complete stock of—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware,
Including all the latest novelties.

👁 Eyes carefully examined by a regular graduated Optician.
to repairing.

Special attention given

DEGREES

Conferred for any profession or calling of distinction to those furnishing evidence of proficiency. For particulars address,

American College of Arts and Science, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. E. WRIGHT'S SONS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 638 HAMILTON ST.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

"COLUMBIAS"
UNEQUALLED
IN DESIGN CONSTRUCTION & FINISH
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE



Pope Mfg. Co. 77 Franklin Street.
Boston.
BRANCH HOUSES
42 WARREN ST. NEW YORK. 291 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.
FACTORY HARTFORD CONN.

LINDENMUTH'S

— ✦ NEW ✦ GALLERY ✦ —

24 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Special Rates to Students. Finest gallery in the city. Only fine work executed.

— FOR AN —
— Easy Shave or a First-Class Hair Cut, —

— CALL ON —

W. S. KELLER,
707 Hamilton Street, **ALLENTOWN, PA.**

✦ EAGLE ✦ CLOTHING ✦ HALL. ✦

LOHRMAN AND HOUSMAN,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

+ CLOTHING ! +

FOR MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN,

618 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

LOOK FOR THE TWO LIONS.

⇒ **CIRCLE** © **CAFE,** ⇐

LION HALL BUILDING,

S. E. Corner Centre Square,
Opposite Hotel Allen.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

C. P. HERGESHEIMER, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly Manager of Hotel Allen Restaurant.

Early Breakfast to Accommodate the Travelling Public.

Banquets a specialty. Open Day and Night.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

New and Second Hand College and School Text Books, Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery, Leather Goods, Gold Pens, &c., &c.,

SHAFER'S POPULAR BOOK STORE,

33 North Seventh Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Koch AND Shankweiler

—LEAD THE TRADE IN—

✧ **FINE CLOTHING** ✧

+ + and Gents' Furnishings, + +

HOTEL ALLEN BUILDING,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. Herbert Herbst, M. D., '78,

28 N. FIFTH ST.,

* * * **ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Student's Boarding House,

**EXCELLENT BOARD AT REASON-
ABLE RATES AT**

SAMUEL HARMON'S

733½ Hamilton St., & 736 Court St., Allentown, Pa.

The Leading and Largest Music Dealer is

G. C. ASCHBACH,

532 Hamilton St., Allentown.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

of Superior Make at Lowest Prices. Every known Musical
Instrument and a General line of Sheet Music. Books and
Musical Merchandise carried in Stock.

—PAY OUR WAREROOMS A VISIT.—

HUNSICKER & CO.,

738 HAMILTON ST.,

—Manufacturers of—

FINE CIGARS.

For a good 5 cent Cigar call for the "GLOBE
CUTTER."

☞ For sale by all first-class dealers. ☞

∴ PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. ∴

Ellsworth Laundry,——

——518 Hamilton Street,

Branch Office, 22 North Seventh St.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs a specialty.

Reduced rates to Students.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

∴ First-class Barber Shop, ∴

*Special departments for
ladies Hair-dressing.*

For an easy Shave and a first-class Hair
Cut go to the

✧ **AMERICAN TONSORIAL ROOMS,** ✧

531 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

A. O. FRANKENFIELD.

CONSTANT F. LOSCH,



First-Class Livery Stable

Cabs for Weddings, Funerals and
Private Parties.

CAREFUL DRIVERS FURNISHED.

117 NORTH CHURCH ST.,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

HYACINTH GLASSES.

Fancy Flower Pots and Vases.

Window Boxes and Crocus Pots.

Wooden Labels. Flower Rods.

Leaf Barrows. Tree Tubs.

Grass and Plant Fertilizers.

Rustic Hanging Baskets and Flower Stands.

Tobacco Dust. Tobacco Stems.

Whale Oil Soap. Persian Powder.

FREE Send your address for a copy of
LANDRETH'S

*Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price
List of*

GARDEN SEEDS,

*Flower Seeds and Bulbs. Agricultural and
Horticultural implements and Tools.*

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 & 23 South Sixth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Store, Delaware Ave. and Arch St.

SOLICITOR OF PATRONAGE

EDWIN SAEGER,

PLAIN & FANCY

✧ **BOOK BINDER,** ✧

—No. 627 Hamilton Street,—

ALLENTOWN, PA.

All work promptly executed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Kuhns & Hauser,

—DEALERS IN—

Boots and Shoes

Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

724 HAMILTON ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.